

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Squatter Fires

POSSIBLY only a few people will be surprised by the preliminary findings of the Police into last week's two fires at the Tai Po Road Village that they were started deliberately. For there is a growing body of opinion in the Colony—in spite of the explanations of the causes of other recent fires—that as long as the Social Welfare Office continues to distribute free meals and bedding and other amenities to the victims, and as long as public funds are organised to relieve their distress, the squatter village fires will continue. Or, to put it another way, that distribution of aid and comforts to the afflicted only tends to encourage arson. The argument is that in the long run, many of the squatters are not much worse off for the loss of their flimsy houses and poultry possessions and that with a claim to the public sympathy and philanthropy, they face the possibility of a better and brighter future than if they continued their mean existence in a squatter village.

THE danger in this thinking lies in the inference to be drawn from it that the fires would stop if Social Welfare aid were suddenly cut off. But only a very few would go to the extreme of advocating such a policy for quite apart from being a harsh, inhuman and rather brutal measure (without necessarily being a corrective) it would, even where arson was proved, constitute a flagrant discrimination against the majority of innocent sufferers which could not be justified. There is another consideration: it would amount to gross presumption to pre-empt the cause of every fire for the Police statement on Saturday pointed out that five of the six big fires in the last year were started accidentally. Irrespective of the causes of the fires, however, Government and the public have an obligation—dictated by our own code of civilisation if by nothing else—to give comfort and succour to the thousands who are made homeless and destitute by these fires. Their miserable plight cannot—with any conscience—be ignored.

THE Police statement on Saturday referred to "malicious rumours" circulating that all the recent catastrophic fires in the Colony were deliberately started. There is also, as we have pointed out, a good deal of cynical and careless thinking by the general public on this question and therefore the authorities do well to give prominence to the findings of the investigators of these disasters. The Police and the Fire Brigade have done much in recent months to limit wholesale destruction by fire in these crowded communities by the construction of fire lanes, the provision of readily accessible equipment in many areas which can be used to combat the initial outbreaks, as well as by increased vigilance and education of the public on fire danger. The risk of widespread conflagrations has as a result, been considerably reduced and with it, the chances of the arsonist to operate without detection. However where arson is proved, the investigators deserve the maximum penalties. For only by vigorous prosecution of the guilty can the authorities hope to discourage this contemptible crime.

NEW U.S. PROTEST TO CHINA LIKELY

But No Naval Blockade Of Mainland Planned
PUBLIC ANGER STILL RUNNING HIGH

Washington, Nov. 28. State Department officials said today that the United States was not yet considering such a drastic step as a naval blockade of China over the sentencing of 13 Americans for alleged spying. The Peking Government earlier today rejected a United States demand for release of the Americans sentenced to prison terms ranging from four years to life on what the United States Government described in its protest as "trumped up charges."

Public anger against China continued to run high through the United States and Senator William Knowland, the Republican Senate leader, at a special press conference yesterday called for blockade of China until the Americans were released.

One State Department official said "To my knowledge, the possibility of a blockade of China is not being seriously considered among the chiefs of our Department."

Authoritative sources predicted that the United States would continue heavy diplomatic pressure on President Eisenhower to promise the families of 13 in personal telegrams to bring about their release.

NEXT TWO STEPS
The next two possible steps generally predicted here were:

● A new and even more strongly worded protest note directed to the Peking Government condemning China for its peremptory dismissal of the American protest.

● And a call on the United Nations to condemn China for its action.

It was not known how a direct approach would be made but it was expected to be through the Consulate in Switzerland. The last American protest and the reply were transmitted through British diplomats.

But it was reported nothing definite would be decided until Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, emerged from Duck Island tomorrow afternoon.

DULLES ON HOLIDAY
Mr. Dulles has been on his isolated holiday retreat since last Wednesday working on a major policy speech to be delivered in Chicago tomorrow night.

High ranking officials today were preparing a special report for Mr. Dulles on the exchanges over the sentencing of the 13 Americans and it was expected that Mr. Dulles would plan the next American action in the light of these reports.—Reuter.

London Note Sent Back
The Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London, Mr. Huan Hsiang, tonight returned by messenger a United States protest note sent to him on Friday by the Foreign Office.

The protest, over the sentencing of 13 American airmen on espionage charges, was sent to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires by the Foreign Office for transmission to Peking.

A similar one was handed over by the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking.

A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight the State Department in Washington had been informed by the British Embassy of Communist China's refusal to receive protest notes either in Peking or London.—Reuter.

Scoreboard:
Australia—1st Innings:
A. Morris c. Cowdrey b. Bailey 123
A. Morris c. Cowdrey b. Statham 49
Neil Miller b. Bailey 49
Neil Miller c. Bailey b. Bailey 102
G. Hole, run out
R. Archer c. May b. Tyson 34
R. Archer c. Bedner b. Statham 0
R. Lindwall, not out
G. Lane, b. Bailey 16
Ian Johnson, not out
Alan Davidson, did not bat
Extras 10
Total for eight wickets decd 601
Fall of wickets: 1/81; 2/123; 3/225; 4/456; 5/463; 6/464; 7/465; 8/572
Bowling: R. W.
Bedner 114 1
Bailey 140 3
Statham 132 1
Edrich 123 2
Extras 2

England First Innings:
Hutton c. Lindwall b. Lindwall 4
Simpson c. Miller 2
May b. Lindwall 1
Edrich c. Langley b. Archer 16
Cowdrey, not out 20
Bailey, not out 4
At Tea: Four wickets for 52

LOWEST SCORE: 45
Records available showed that the lowest score that England made against Australia was in the year 1886-7 at Sydney. They were all out for 45. The first four wickets of England fell within the first hour.

It is the hottest day of the three days' play and the temperature is well over 80 and the crowd is a bit smaller than the previous day.

When play resumed this morning Benaud and Lindwall, the overnight Australian bowlers, went for the bowling from the start and they took 14 runs off the first two overs—one each from Tyson and Statham, England's opening attack.

After the first three overs they had added 24 runs to bring Australia's overnight score of 503 to 527 for six, with Benaud, Tyson and Lindwall, 41.

TYSON'S WICKET
Tyson struck the first blow for England when, with the first ball of his third over, he had Benaud caught at cover point by May.

Benaud's contribution was 33, including a glorious six off Statham just before he was dismissed.

The wicket fell at 545. Gill Langley opened his score by sending the first ball to him from Tyson to the boundary.

BATSMEN'S PARADISE
Lindwall reached his half century with a crisp four to the fence.

Bevan: I'm Not A Communist

London, Nov. 28. Mr. Bevan told the Oxford University Labour Club tonight: "It is not sensible to describe me as a Communist, and I am not a fellow traveller. I have never been a member of the Communist Party. 'I seriously suggest, however, that there are some of our comrades in the Labour movement who have become almost pathological about the Soviet Union.'"

Mr. Bevan said they had almost reached the stage where they substituted the Soviet Union for their own political enemy and found it more agreeable to be on good terms with the Conservatives than to try and be on good terms with Communists of other nations.—Reuter.

Big Typhoon Threatens Philippines

Manila, Nov. 29. A typhoon warning was issued by the weather bureau forecasting centre this morning as typhoon "Tilda" with 170 miles an hour winds threatened the eastern part of Samar province.

The typhoon warning was issued for eastern Visayas, southern Luzon and northern Mindanao. A notice was also issued for central Luzon and West of Visayas and Mindanao.

At 2 a.m. today typhoon Tilda was located 280 miles East of Samar with maximum winds of 70 miles per hour near the centre. It was expected to move West at 20 miles per hour within the next six hours gradually slowing down to 14 miles per hour later.

STRONG WINDS EXPECTED
Early this afternoon the typhoon was forecast to be 80 miles East of Samar and by tonight it was expected to be over the eastern part of the province.

Eastern Visayas, southern Luzon, and northern Mindanao will experience strong winds and moderate rains by noon today gradually worsening later in the afternoon.

All affected areas were warned to take precautions.—United Press.

BEVAN'S TRIBUTE TO CHURCHILL

Most Extraordinary Creature

London, Nov. 28. Mr. Aneurin Bevan, left-wing Labour leader and long-time critic of Sir Winston Churchill, had this to say tonight of the British Prime Minister: "I have admired him all my life—a most extraordinary creature."

In a brief reference to the celebrations planned to mark Sir Winston's 80th birthday on Tuesday, Mr. Bevan said: "We are about to perform one of the most extraordinary ceremonies in the history of British politics. 'We are going to present Sir Winston with a signed book in which we have all expressed our admiration for his qualities.'"

More than 150,000 people have contributed to the Fund and letters are still coming in.

PURPOSE OF GIFT
Dozens of presents received by the Fund's organisers have been passed direct to Sir Winston.

Lord Moynihan said when the fund campaign began Sir Winston had agreed to "give his opinion" about suggestions as to what form the presentation should take.

Of the Conservative Party, which Sir Winston leads, Mr. Bevan said: "I do not like the Tories as political entities. I know a good many individuals."



MR. BEVAN

Tories who are nice people, who in their private capacity are unexceptionable. As a political organisation I have always found them detestable."

SIX-FIGURE CHEQUE
Sir Winston Churchill will receive a cheque running into six figures on his 80th birthday—and there will be another cheque later.

Tomorrow the China Mail will publish a number of special features to mark the 80th birthday of Sir Winston Churchill.

should take in other words, what should be done with the money. It is probable the money will be used either for Sir Winston's favourite charity or to establish a permanent fund for some humanitarian purpose.

Many people have written in with suggestions ranging from establishment of an international rescue squad for disasters throughout the world, to a fund to aid old people in Sir Winston's name.

Eleven Roubles Mystery
Eleven Russian roubles—the first contribution in iron curtain currency—have been sent to the Churchill Birthday Presentation fund.

None of the fund's organisers knows where they came from. Worth about 18 shillings, the roubles were placed with other contributions. Later a check through all the day's mail was made to try to trace the sender, but nothing was found.

"We think that the money was either posted in London or the Continent," an official said today. "We could find no envelope bearing a behind-the-iron-curtain postmark."

ONE MARK
A 12-year old German school-boy has contributed one German mark, together with a note which says: "This is only one German mark, but I send it gladly with best wishes for a very happy birthday."

One gift, it was explained, was made up of 29,220 farthings—the smallest British coin, worth a quarter of a penny—one for each day of Sir Winston's life.—All agencies.

Famous Conductor Taken Ill

Berlin, Nov. 28. Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler, famous German conductor, is seriously ill with pneumonia, his doctors said here tonight.

He is 68. Dr. Furtwaengler, who has given numerous guest performances abroad, is Conductor-in-Chief for life of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. He is also Conductor-in-Chief of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.—Reuter.

McCARTHY LEAVES HOSPITAL

Censure Hearing Resumes Today

Washington, Nov. 28. Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin today left the clinic where he had been undergoing treatment since November 17.

The Senate debate on the motion of censure on Senator McCarthy will be resumed tomorrow. It was interrupted when he entered the clinic. McCarthy has announced his intention of being present.

He said he felt "very well" when he left hospital.

NO FILIBUSTER PLANS
Senator McCarthy, who almost closed reporters by leaving the Bethesda, Maryland, Hospital, through a "fire exit," denied he would try to "filibuster" the censure resolution to death.

Simultaneously, Senator Wallace F. Bennett said he will go ahead with his plan to introduce a new censure charge against Senator McCarthy tomorrow for his treatment of the Senate and its special Watkins Censure Committee.

Senator Bennett will introduce an amendment to the pending censure resolution charging that McCarthy tended to bring the Senate into "dishonour and disrepute" and to "obstruct" its constitutional processes with his attacks on the committee and its chairman, Senator Arthur Watkins.

NEW CHARGES
Senator Bennett had announced earlier that he would file the new count because of McCarthy's criticism of the censure session as a "lynch party," and his descriptions of Watkins as cowardly.

McCarthy, who left the hospital with his wife, Jean, carried his right arm in a sling inside the coat of his blue serge suit. He said he was feeling "very well" although his elbow still hurt him.—United Press & France Press.

KILLED 2 HUSBANDS WITH RAT POISON

Woman Held By U.S. Police

Tulsa, Oklahoma, Nov. 28. A plump, chatty grandmother set off investigations of nine deaths today with the admission that she killed two of her seven husbands by putting rat poison in their coffee.

The cases under investigation involved the deaths of three other husbands, her mother, two sisters, two daughters and a step-grandson.

Mrs. Nannie Doss, 49, confessed she poisoned Husband No. 7 and one tentatively listed by the police as No. 4. She said she killed one of them in Kansas but preferred to confess in Oklahoma because she felt she was "among friends" here, according to the Police.

The County Attorney, Howard Fairmon, ordered her held without bail pending filing of murder charges tomorrow.

GOT ON MY NERVES
Mrs. Doss admitted after 24 hours of questioning that she poisoned Sam Doss, 58, her seventh bridegroom, four months after their "Lonely Hearts" mail order marriage, because "he got on my nerves."

Police quoted her as saying she first dumped a "big dose" of poison on a dish of prunes consumed by Doss. He spent 23 days in a hospital and the day after he arrived home she put two spoons of rat poison in his coffee, the Police said. He died two days later.

Later, Mrs. Doss admitted she poisoned Richard Morton, Sr., 63, because he ran around with other women. She said she found a receipt for some rings he had bought and became so jealous she put a dose, and a half inch portion of rat poison in his coffee.—United Press.

BAVARIAN VOTING
In neighbouring Bavaria, where Dr. Adenauer's Party is called the Christian Socialists, the Chancellor's supporters were piling up an imposing lead that seemed to ensure a victory.

Dr. Adenauer's Party gave Dr. Adenauer's Party 236,023 votes, or 43.4 per cent, compared with 165,218 votes, or 28.5 per cent for the Opposition Socialists.—Reuter and United Press.

SLIGHT GAINS FOR ADENAUER IN HESSE VOTING

Frankfurt, Nov. 28. The anti-Adenauer Social Democratic Party tonight emerged as easily the strongest party in the State of Hesse after today's elections—regarded as a test of public reaction to Dr. Konrad Adenauer's rearmament plans.

But it appeared, according to unofficial estimates, that the Social Democrats had lost their absolute majority with the Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats outnumbering them by one seat.

The vote for the Adenauer party increased from 10.8 per cent to 24.1 per cent.

The Refugee Party holds the balance of power.

44:45 LINE UP
These unofficial estimates, based on the proportional representation system, gave the Social Democrats 44 seats, the Christian Democrats 24, the Free Democrats 21 and the Refugee Party 7.

In the old 80-seat Parliament the distribution was Social Democrats 47; Free Democrats and Refugee Party (in a joint bloc) 21; Christian Democrats 12.

In Hesse members of the Refugee Party have previously tended to side with the Social Democrats though in the West

We take pleasure in introducing our designer

W. Z. NIEN

Formerly of Bijoux Beraha, Shanghai

EXCLUSIVE STYLING

in

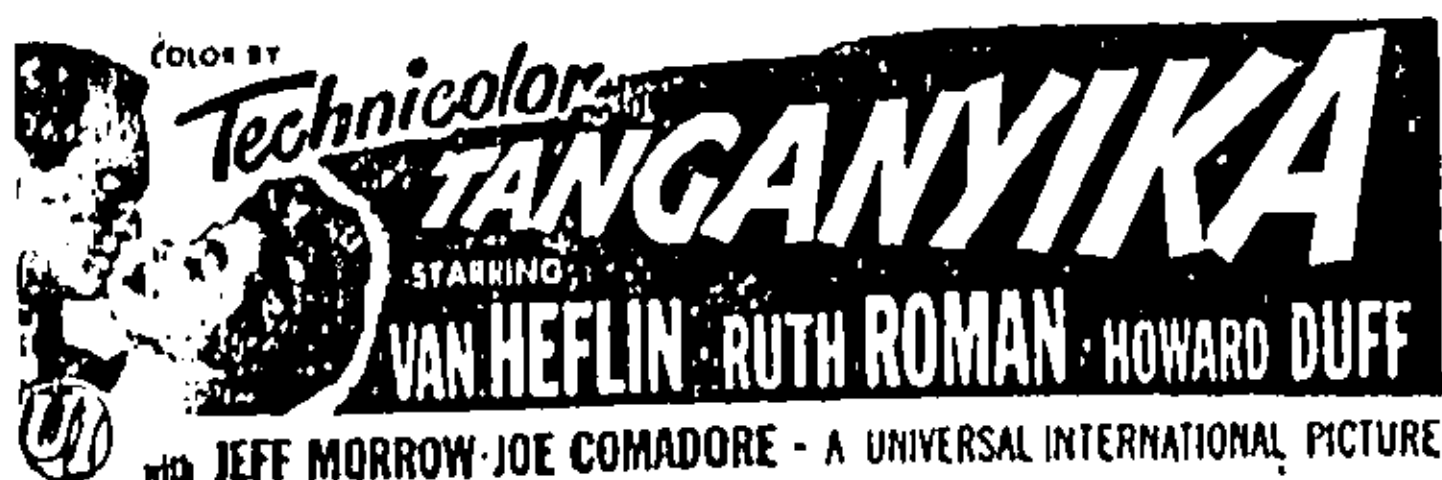
Jewels by Paramount Traders

222, HONG KONG HOTEL BUILDING.

KING'S PRINCESS

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY



NEXT CHANGE



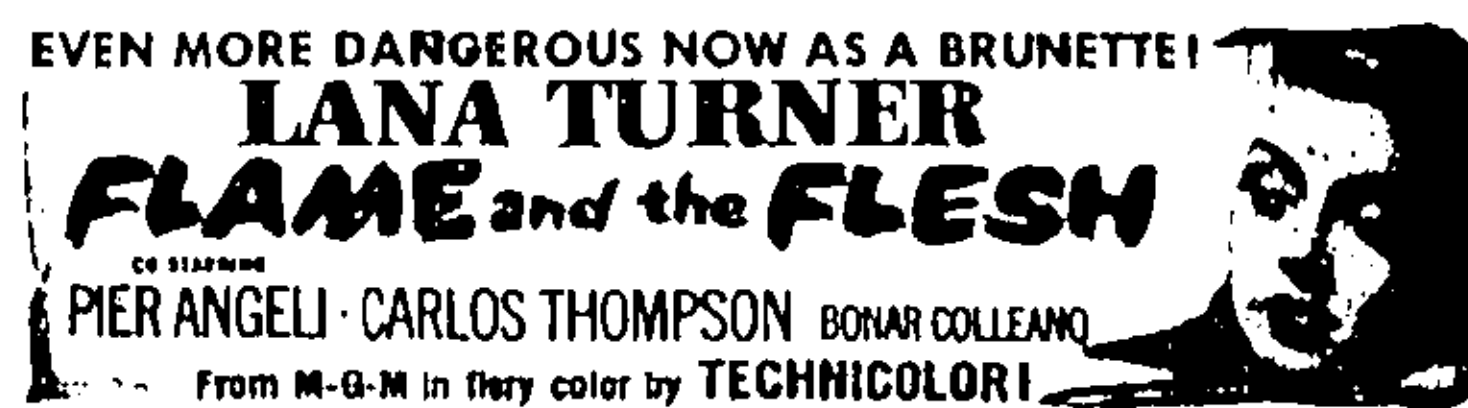
CAPITOL LIBERTY

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M. ON PANORAMIC SCREEN



WITH PERSPECTA STEREOPHONIC SOUND

★ NEXT CHANGE ★



ROXY & BROADWAY

NOW SHOWING ★ 12th DAY!

Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.



Starring John Derek • Elaine Stewart • Thomas Gomez
GALA PREMIERE AT 9.40 p.m., on Wednesday, 1st DEC.
Humphrey BOGART • Ava GARDNER in "THE BAREFOOT CONTESSA" In Technicolor • Released thru United Artists

AT THE ROXY: Special Performance of "THE BAREFOOT CONTESSA" At 9.10 p.m., on Mon., 6th Dec.

Miss Ava Gardner Making Her Personal Appearance
All Tickets for the Special Performance Sold Out!



AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ON OUR GIANT WIDE SCREEN!
A VERY INTERESTING CHINESE FILM IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE, WITH POPULAR STARS IN THE CAST!



Commencing To-morrow: "SANDS OF IWO JIMA"

DEMAND FOR NEW STATE

Secessionists Muster Strong Support In Northern N.S.W. EMBLEM CHOSEN

Sydney, Nov. 29.

Secessionists in northern New South Wales, who can muster a surprisingly strong support in the district's 680,000 people, are calling for the formation of their own state, an Australian New England.

They have chosen their own emblem, a golden lion rampant brandishing a sword, and in December, will hold a convention which will choose a "shadow" Parliament. This could be the government of the new State—if the secessionist plans are realised.

The secessionist movement has drawn attention to the New State movement in Australia, which maintains that the present six Australian states are too big and unwieldy to fulfil their proper purpose in the Australian form of Federal Government.

LOCAL INTERESTS

Supporters maintain that smaller States and more of them would ensure that local issues were decided locally and local interests were more effectively guarded.

The New England State plans call for the southern boundary to start from the eastern seaboard at the small fruit-growing town of Gostford only 50 miles north of the present State capital, Sydney. The boundary then runs northwest in an irregular line to a point north of the inland centre of Bourke.

The northern boundary would be the Queensland border.

This area is one of the richest parts of New South Wales and consists of two complementary regions: the five northern rivers and the high New England plateau.

The northern rivers, fertile valleys with a warm moist climate, have rich dairying, fruit-growing and sugar-cane lands.

The New England plateau is further inland and is drier, but has rich pastoral holdings. In winter, snow often blankets the high pastures but in summer, the climate is softer and nearer the English summer than the harsh Australian season.

Queen Elizabeth saw a dramatic demonstration of how the fortunes of the two districts are linked. During her tour of

Australia, she flew over the aftermath of the disastrous summer floods which hit the northern rivers towns.

FLOOD CONTROL

These rivers rise in the New England highlands and local townspeople and farmers say that a proper system of flood control means integration of work in both regions.

The main claim of the secessionists is that the New South Wales Parliament, in Sydney, ignores the claims of outlying areas to a "fair" share of the State revenues.

They point to the number of public works round the city of Sydney compared with the works carried out in their territory. No attempt, they say, has been made to develop a port in the New England and northern rivers district. There are no railway lines direct from the natural harbours on the coast to serve inland areas and, indeed, no good connecting roads.

These views make a strong appeal to regional sentiment and this is reflected in a recent unofficial referendum carried out at the time of the last local body elections.

Seventy-seven per cent of the voters favoured a new State.

PROSPEROUS TOWNS

Regional interests find expression in commercial and cultural undertakings like local airlines, which serve the prosperous country towns in northern New South Wales, and the University of New England, at Armidale.

The University and an associated Teachers' Training College have made Armidale an important Australian cultural centre.

Local residents maintain that Government agencies should follow these leads and establish regional offices to take care of New England, instead of centralising work in Sydney.

Although the New England project is a strong local issue, it is unlikely that it will become a separate State, at least for a long time.

Separation of New England would deprive the New South Wales State Government of one of its best sources of revenue—and the New South Wales Parliament must approve any separation of territory for new States under the Constitution.

Opposition from other State governments blocks similar projects in other parts of Australia.

Northern West, Australians would like to see their State, the biggest in the Commonwealth, split. There is also strong support for a separate North Queensland State based on Townsville, 1,000 miles north of Brisbane, as capital.

VAQUE WISH

South New South Wales as times shows a vague wish to become a new state of "Eden".

Achievement of any of these aspirations is unlikely unless there is a general wish throughout Australia to remodel the pattern of the country.—Rout.



The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, seen being greeted by his grandchildren, on his 65th birthday earlier this month.—Express Photo.

Soekarno Identifies Himself With Communists

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28.

The influential independent Boston newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, has published a front page article on Indonesia headed, "President of Indonesia Helps Communists."

The article said: "President Soekarno of the Republic of Indonesia apparently has identified himself openly with the Communists in the continued polarisation here into Islamic and Communist camps."

"The President," continued the article, "the most powerful figure in the country, has thus taken a step of great and grave importance for the future."

The Christian Science Monitor went on to recite chapter and verse of the President's pronouncements on various occasions when he has kept adverting and declaring that Indonesia will follow the so-called "progressive" path with a connotation of anti-capitalistic philosophy.

The writer of the article said that Soekarno's remarks did not "necessarily mean" he is pro-Communist, nor that the Communists in Indonesia "who wildly support him" are pro-Soekarno.

But the fact remains, went on the article, that "they have been driven together in facing what they regard as a common foe, principally Islam."

The conclusion drawn by the writer was that Soekarno's mixed power as a Nationalist and Constitutional President would be seriously curtailed if the Islamic parties gained the upper hand in the forthcoming elections, "providing free elections are held," and that

Soekarno was also afraid that any markedly Islamic state would lead to the disintegration of the Republic.—France-Press.

The Comrade Was Surprised

Moscow, Nov. 29.

A senior Russian civil servant who queued for four hours to see another senior civil servant has written to Pravda, the Soviet party newspaper, to condemn "bureaucratic obstacles."

P. Bezhenov, departmental chief of the Orel Regional Department of Agriculture, wrote of his fruitless 200-mile journey to Moscow and his attempt to get a document approved by a certain official of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry.

After four days of frustrating interviews with underlings, Bezhenov tried again to get an admission pass to see the deputy chief of the department concerned.

"For four hours, I telephoned in order to receive a pass. I waited for admission for more than four hours. Finally my turn came. I went into the office. But Comrade... did not even stop to listen to me. He reproached me for... taking up his time for no good reason." Bezhenov went back on the 11th day, with a similar result. He did not imagine such a bureaucratic system existed," he complained. Pravda made no comment.—Reuter.

ITALIAN GIRL CHANGES SEX

Genoa, Nov. 28.

A 21-year-old Italian girl from Genoa, near Genoa, has been registered as a man following a sex-change operation. It was reported here today.

The girl, Ambrosina Pisotti, a farmer's daughter, has been registered at the local town hall as Ambrogio, although "she" still has to undergo a final operation in the next few days. Ambrogio is a six-footer and unusually strong even for a man.—France-Press.

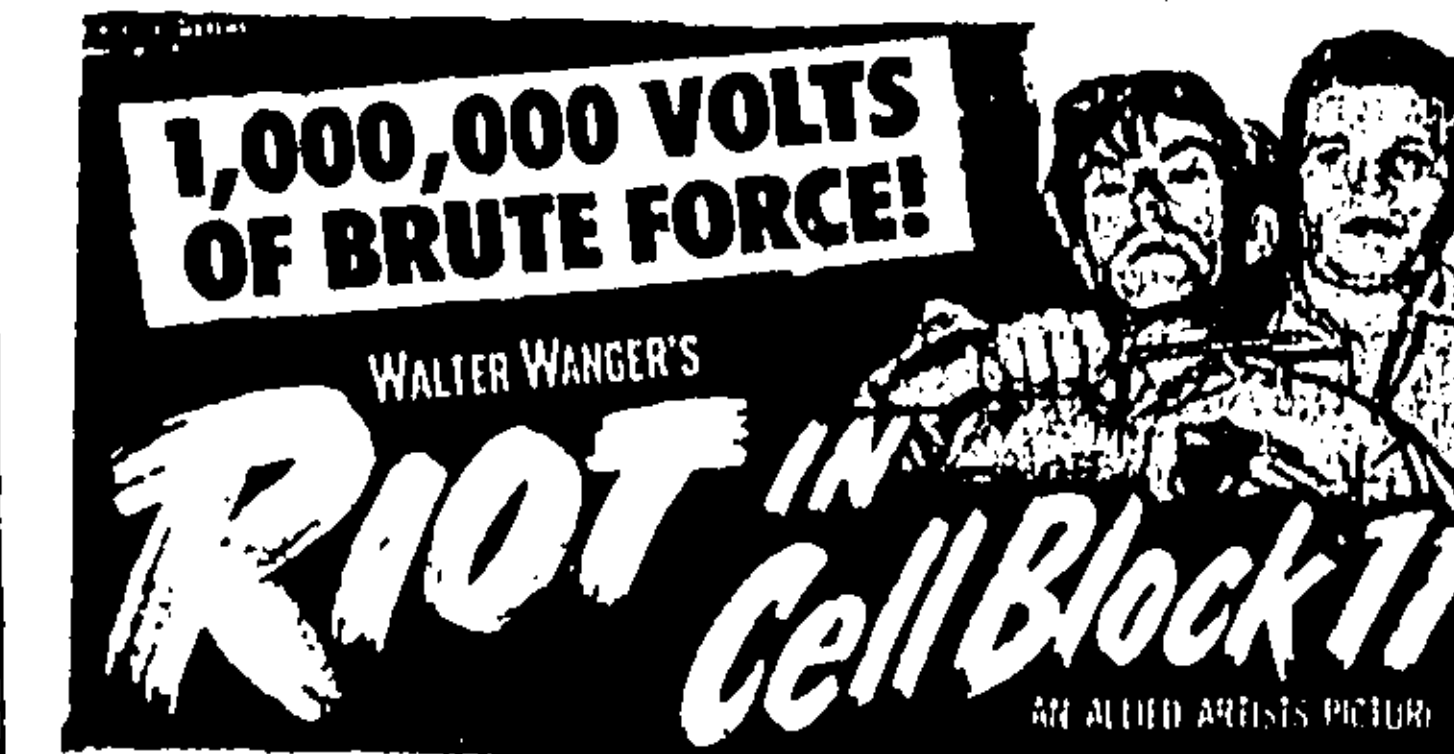
QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



★ NEXT CHANGE ★

"THE BEST PRISON MOVIE PRODUCED IN YEARS"
—Time Magazine



EMPIRE

FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



OPENING TO-MORROW

Randolph Scott in
"THE LAST OF MOHICANS"

HOOVER

LAST PERFORMANCES
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



TO-MORROW: "LUXURY GIRLS"

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY



TO-MORROW: "LUXURY GIRLS"

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY

"AIR CONDITIONED"

TO-MORROW: "LUXURY GIRLS"

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TO-DAY

EUROPE'S NEED FOR UNITY

Preparing
For Tomorrow



SIR OLIVER FRANKS

'American Appraisal Right And Britain Wrong'

FORMER AMBASSADOR
STATES HIS VIEWS

London, Nov. 29.

Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador in Washington from 1948 to 1952, said here last night that the American appraisal of postwar Western Europe—the need for unity—was right and that of Britain wrong.

The great majority of Britons, he added, were uninterested in what had happened in Europe since the end of the second world war and could not care less.

There was no subject of first-class importance to Britain on which they have thought less, he said.

Of the Americans, Sir Oliver Franks said:

"I do not mean that they have been wise in all that they have done or always been well advised in their methods."

RIGHT IN ESSENTIALS
"But they have been right in the essentials—in their perception that the pattern of sovereign nation states no longer fits European needs."

"They have been right in believing that life in Western Europe is not static but in phase of radical change."

"They were not misled in their instinctive feeling of support for the idea of unity."

It was a remarkable fact, he added, that America has looked on the attainment of European unity as one of the great objectives of her postwar diplomacy.

Sir Oliver Franks was speaking in the fourth of a series of six lectures given annually to commemorate Lord Reith, the B.B.C.'s first Director-General.

The life and security of Britain, he continued, were not independent of Western Europe.

"They cannot be decided separately from the fate of Western Europe. We are positively involved together."

"Together we sink or swim," he said.

"Our attitude to Western Europe should be based on this hard fact."

"We should look around for ways of giving effect to it."

COUNTRY MEMBERSHIP

"I think it means neither joining a Western European Union nor rejecting it; but taking out what I shall call a country membership."

"We pay our subscription and take on our obligations, but not the full subscription nor all the obligations of the regular members of our Continental neighbour."

He thought August 10, 1952, was likely to be regarded by historians as the most important date in the postwar decade of Western Europe—the day the Schuman Plan for a coal and steel community became a reality.

"I am amazed whenever I contemplate the Schuman Plan. If it were simply an attempt to get rid of restrictions and limitations in the coal and steel industries of the Ruhr, Lorraine and the Saar, it would be a large and bold enterprise."

"But the essential purpose of the Coal and Steel Community is avowedly political."

FRONTAL ATTACK

"It is an instalment of political union: a frontal attack on the ancient hostility of France and Germany; a limited but real pooling of sovereignty by six nations in a high authority charged with the creation of one great common market."

"That is what makes the Schuman Plan the expression of a great hope: it offers a different future," he added.

Reuter.

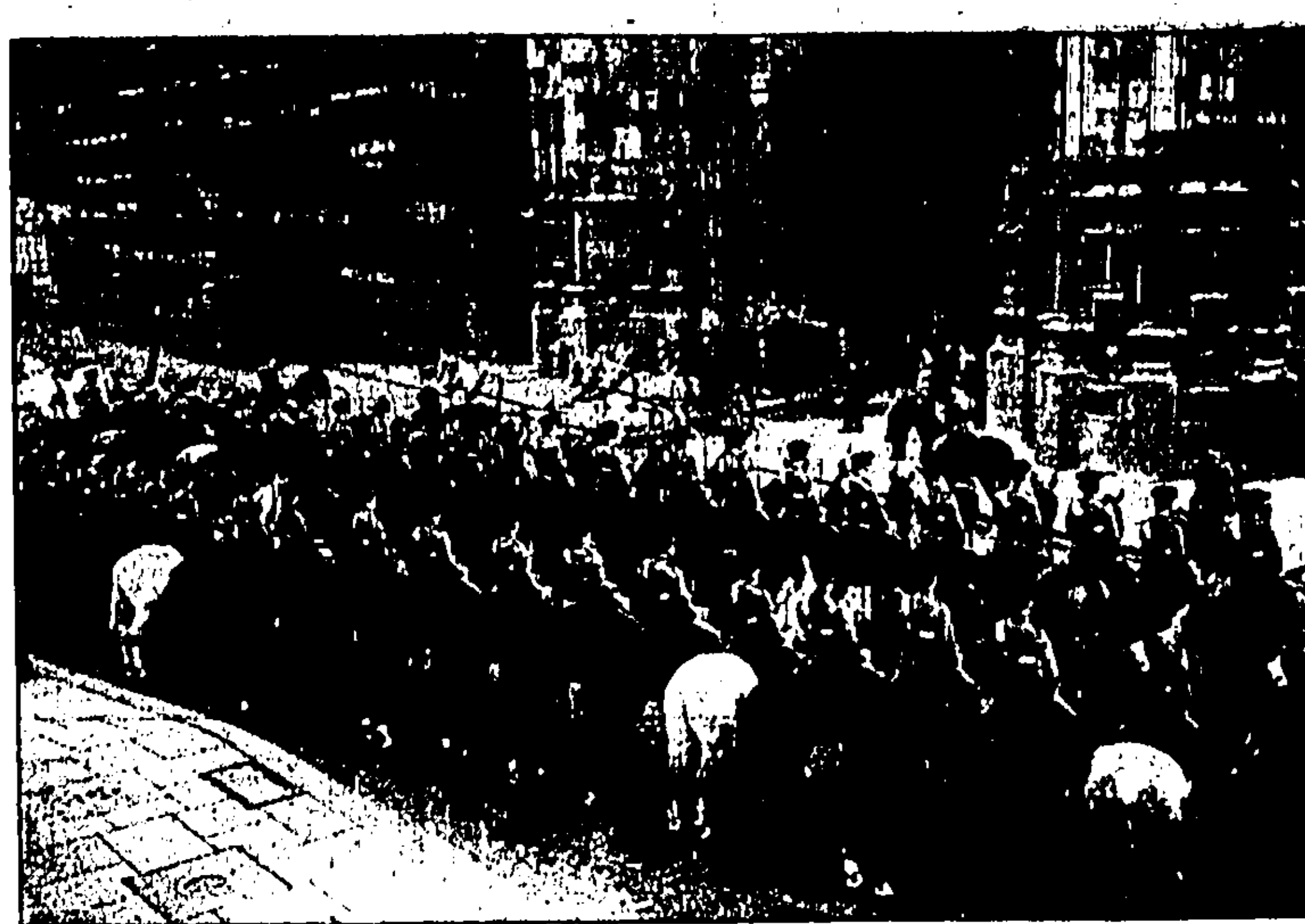
GERMAN RED ARRESTED

Berlin, Nov. 28.
West Berlin police today detained Ernst Redmann, one of the 60 Communist candidates for the city elections taking place next Sunday.

Redmann was detained with 26 Communist campaigners on grounds that they prepared lists of names and addresses of West Berliners who rejected Communist propaganda. About 100 Communists have been detained over the past fortnight for similar reasons.

The Communists are contesting the West Berlin elections for the first time since 1940.

Reuter.



With the Household Cavalry escort drawn up in foreground, a Royal carriage leaves the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament on the return journey to Buckingham Palace as part of the rehearsal of the State opening of Parliament. The actual ceremony will occur tomorrow.—Reuterphoto.

'Mr. X' Still Unnamed After World Inquiry

NOW HE SITS UP AND TAKES INTEREST

New York, Nov. 28.

Recent world-wide publicity has failed to identify the patient known as Mr X, who, for nine years, has lain unnamed and partly paralysed in a Boston hospital.

The general view is that he is a British seaman, and that he reached the United States after his ship had been torpedoed in the Atlantic during the war. But the British Foreign Office and the Admiralty can find no record of him.

The latest attempts to identify him have had one good result. They have awakened Mr X's interest in his own life. He has begun to read newspaper accounts about himself and he now sits up and is slowly regaining his speech.

When the Boston Post offered a reward for information leading to his identity, Mr X said: "I wish I could win the reward myself. I'd go out and buy myself a few beers." (He has been an enforced teetotaler for the past nine years because of hospital rules.)

ON A DIET
His appetite is so good these days that hospital doctors have put him on a diet to bring down his weight.

There are many clues that indicate Mr X is a Briton. He is bored by television programmes of baseball games, but likes watching football, although he does not completely approve of the American-style game. He can quote lines from Milton, Shakespeare, Thackeray and Dickens; and he has an unusual knowledge of the Napoleonic era.

Doctors believe that if Mr X's identity could be definitely established he would probably be able to walk again and lead a practically normal life. They do not think he is trying to conceal his real name.

Since he entered the hospital Mr X has cost the U.S. State Health Department \$70,000 (about £23,000), but orders have been given that he can stay there as long as he needs help.

(London Express Service)

Tokyo, Nov. 28.
American actress Ava Gardner arrived in Tokyo tonight by air for a five-day visit.

During her stay she will make personal appearances at the cinema and meet some of her fans.

She is scheduled to leave Tokyo on December 2, by air for Europe where she will continue her publicity tour.—Reuter.

Most Burgled Street In U.K.

Manchester, Nov. 28.
Nervous shopkeepers in Oxford Road here have barricaded their back entrances against gangs of burglars saying their street is the most burgled in England.

Insurance firms have refused to renew policies unless extra precautions are taken. One shopkeeper piled barbed wire around the rear of his premises. Another bricked up his back door. Heavy sewing machines have been bolted down in the windows of another shop.

But hardly a week passes without a raid. Police said they were keeping "close watch" on the street.—China Mail Special.

Queen Mother Ambassador Of Goodwill

London, Nov. 28.
The Sunday Times today described Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother as the best possible ambassador of goodwill and friendship to the United States.

This newspaper said: "There could not be, if we ranged the land, a better ambassador of goodwill and friendship to this country to the United States."

"Her Majesty's power to win all sorts and conditions of men and women is no trick of manners or regal artifice but springs from deep qualities of sympathy, humour and inner tranquillity, and these are as truly and readily appreciated on the one side of the Atlantic as on the other."

"Once again the nation is indebted to the Royal Family for a service which spreads far beyond this realm."—China Mail Special.

Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer



AUSTRALIA MAY SEND BATTALION TO MALAYA

Melbourne, Nov. 28.

The exact nature and extent of Australia's new military co-operation with Britain in Malaya following recent top level talks may not be known until the Prime Minister, Mr R. G. Menzies, is in London for the Commonwealth conference.

The announced decision may even be deferred until he returns home.

NO COMMITMENTS
Mr Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General for Southeast Asia, said in Darwin last Thursday that no military commitments had been made during his talks in Australia and New Zealand.

Mr Menzies told a Press conference the same day that in discussions associated with Mr MacDonald's visit "no proposals were put and therefore no conclusions had resulted."

He said there was no agenda for the London talks in January but a major item would be Southeast Asia's defence. He expected to have comprehensive discussions on Southeast Asia with the British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill.

(Major-General Sir Howard Kippenberger, one of New Zealand's top commanders in World War II, said in a speech last night it would be impossible to defend Malaya in an attack from the north.)

(He told ex-servicemen at New Plymouth, New Zealand, that the British Army was in "a weak position" in Malaya and the small air force there could do little over the jungle.)

(The General, who recently returned from Malaya, added that the Communists must be stopped "and it's my guess that the stand will be made in Siam.")

UNIT FOR MALAYA
Subject to further discussions on details it is generally reported here that Australia has agreed to send to Malaya next year a force of at least a battalion strength for garrison or other duties. The main point of newspaper speculation has been

whether this would be a battalion of an Australian Army regiment in training or a force specially enlisted and trained for tropical duty.—Reuter.

PROTEST OVER ROYAL FILM

Birmingham, Nov. 29.

Leaders of the 30,000-strong National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees last night called for the resignation of the committee which selects films for Royal film shows.

This move came at the end of a week of criticism over the showing of the American made Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film "Beau Brummel" before the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on a fortnight ago.

It showed one of the Queen's ancestors—King George III—going mad and dashing along the corridors of Windsor Castle with his hair standing on end.

NOT AMUSED
The Daily Express reported last Saturday that the Queen "was not amused" by the film, and the Duke of Edinburgh was "flobberghasted" at the choice.

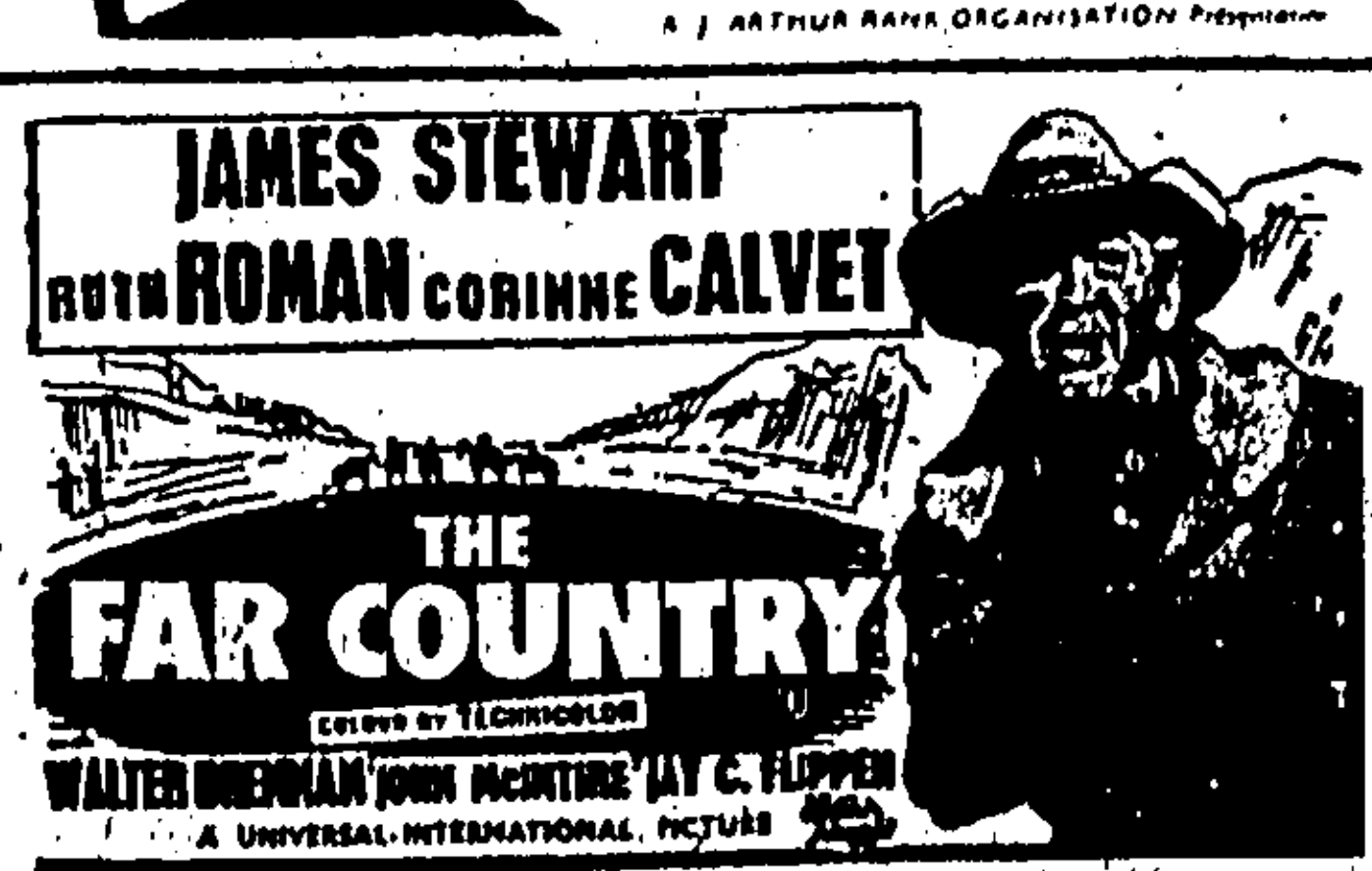
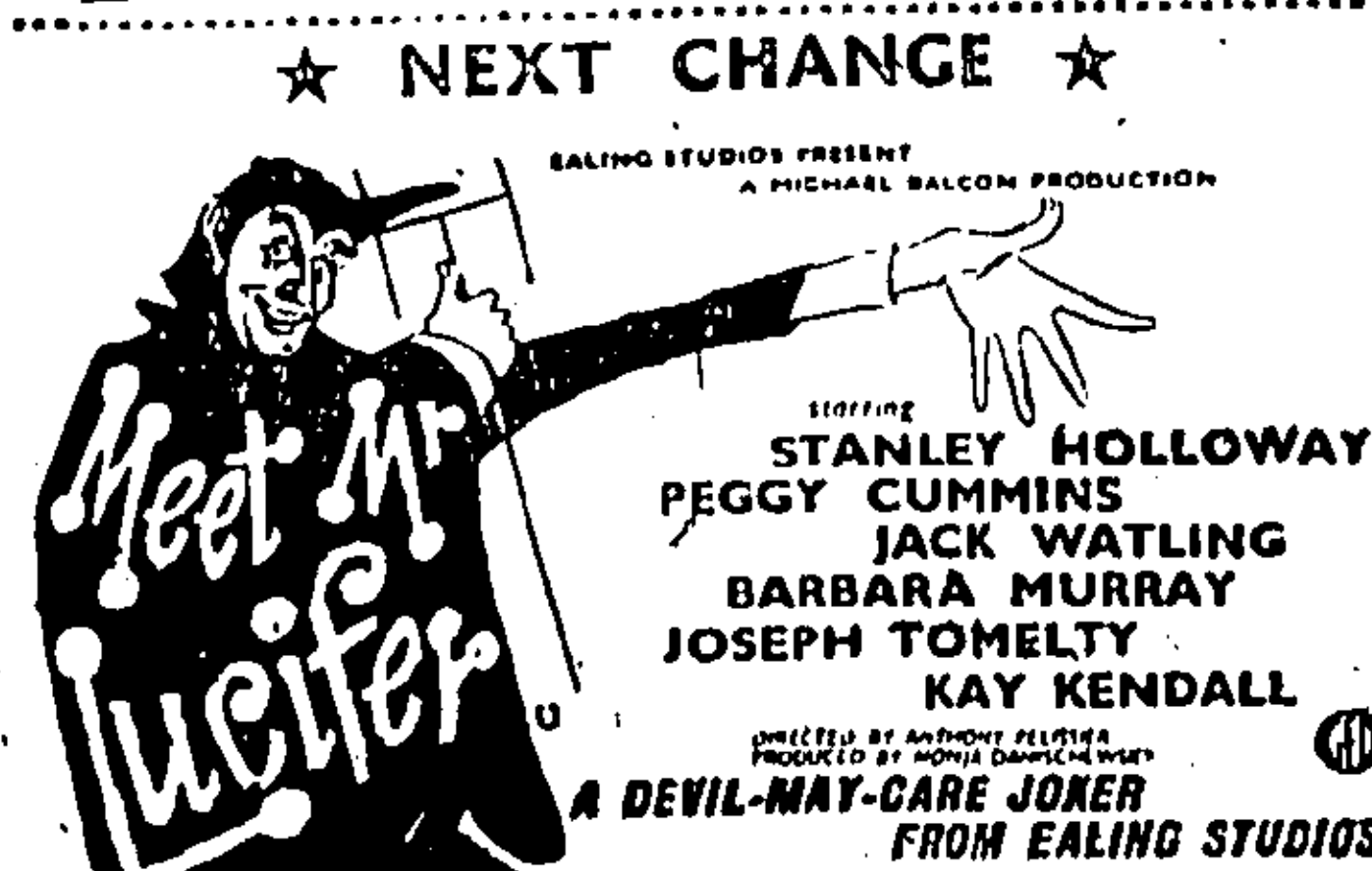
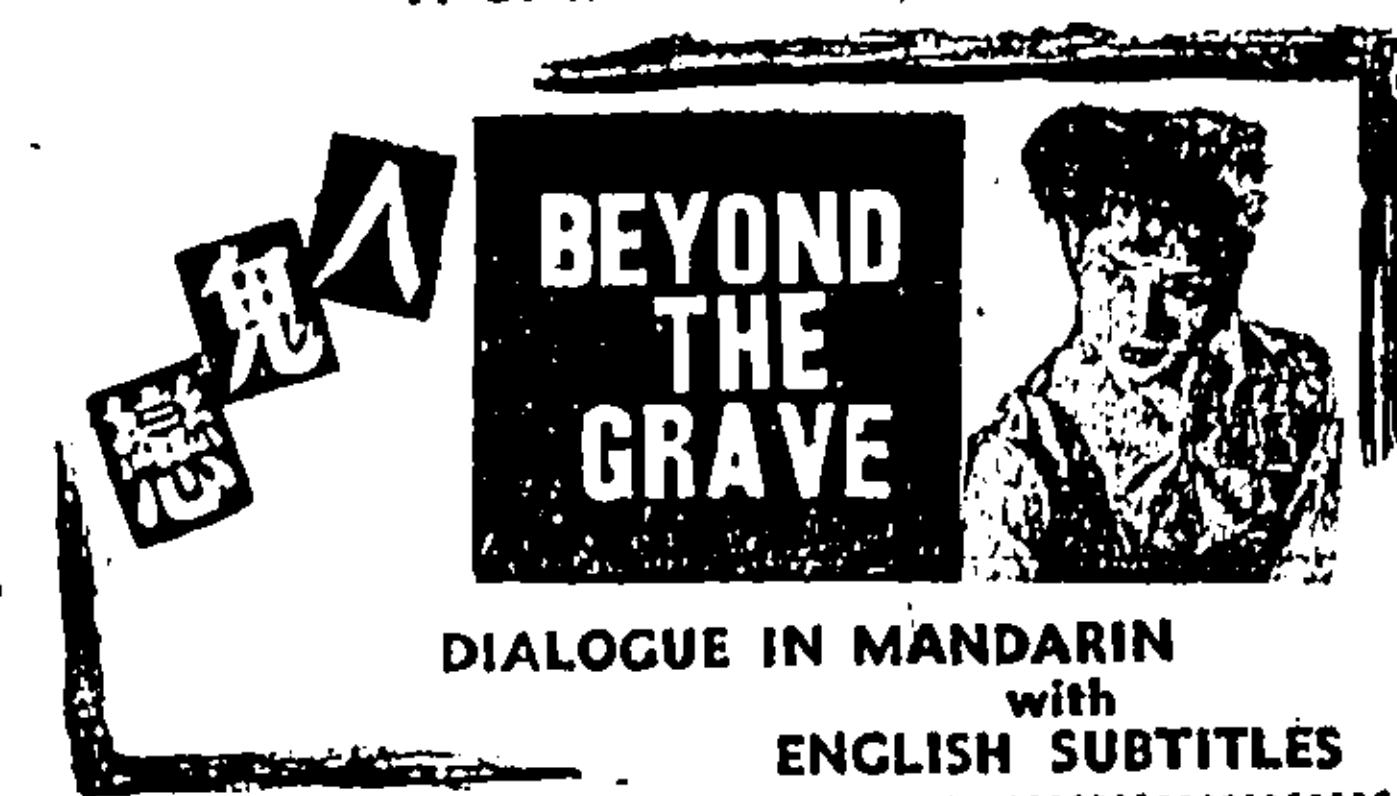
The film was chosen by a committee of the Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund, made up mainly of film men.

"Beau Brummel" raised about £28,000 for charity.

Mr Reginald Bromhead, the Fund's president, said on Saturday that "new ways" would be considered of selecting programmes for the annual Royal show.—China Mail Special.

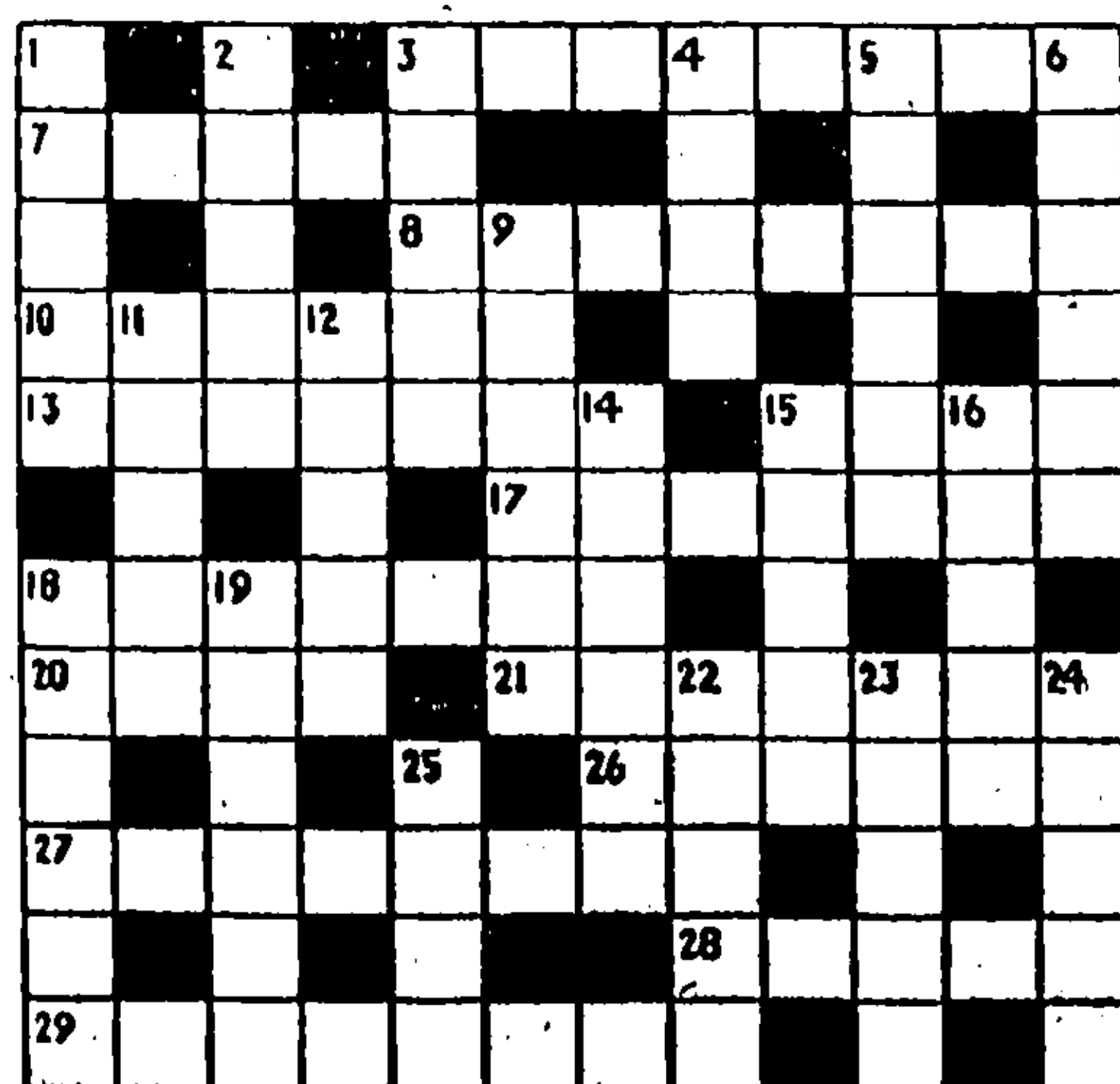
LEE GREAT WORLD

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
A CHINESE PICTURE



COMING TO LEE & GREAT WORLD

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Fuddled (8).
7 Jollification (colloq.) (5).
8 Moves from one place to another (8).
10 Tension (6).
13 Small portion (7).
14 Brand (4).
17 Honour (7).
20 Top (4).
21 One who slumbers (7).
22 Distressed (8).
23 Opening (8).
24 Nominated (8).
25 Overcome (8).

DOWN
1 Bottomless gulf (5).
2 Landowner (8).
3 Droll (5).
4 Nobleman (4).
5 Seat (6).
6 Wilderness (8).
9 Gardens (8).
11 Sun helmet (6).
12 Ventilated (8).
14 Fruit (8).
15 Lively frolic (8).
16 Suffers continuous pain (8).
18 Clippers (8).
19 Life's work (8).
22 Happening (8).
23 First-rate (8).
24 Prepared (8).
25 German Christian name (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across 1 Copied, 5 Sense, 8 Trill, 9 Strand, 10 Minor, 11 Apathy, 12 Trill, 13 Lovers, 14 Remark, 15 Leader, 16 Stern, 17 Clap, 18 Agent, 19 Cause, 20 Doctor, 21 Error, 22 Bonds, 23 Round, 24 Down, 1 Cashiers, 2 Partite, 3 Sink, 4 Deduced, 5 Similar, 6 Editor, 7 Shovel, 14 Skeletal, 15 Supports, 16 Rangers, 17 Mestizo, 18 Erased, 21 Theme, 24 To-do.

By Robert L. May



WATCH YOUR JOBS - WINKING LIGHTS ARE TAKING OVER

By James Wickenden

WINKING lights in semi-deserted factories may replace millions of workers in a new industrial revolution. Britain's top National Laboratory is studying the creation of "brains" to run factories automatically.

Such changes may come soon. They may do more than speed travel or nuclear power. Already automatic "brains" are spreading in many spheres—from weather forecasting to industrial chemical production, from nuclear research to office accounting.

First to be freed will likely be Britain's two million clerks. In a decade or so such machines as the one owned by a national catering company will take over 1,000 calculations by 250 clerks in one second. In minutes it indicates the work requirements of hundreds of stores and restaurants.

The secret of the latest thinking machines is in the new metal crystal—the germanium transistor.

It replaces the electron valve which made possible radio and television. The transistor will be more revolutionary, chiefly through greater reliability and lower power consumption.

The transistor makes possible tiny wrist-radios as well as electronic computers. At present "brains" may be as big as a room, but they will be as small as a transistor. Newer models will be room-size, economical and cheaper to build.

Repetitive

The "brains" can be used to do as much modern activity as a man. They can do simple, repetitive, and simple thought. A man's example: But clerical work and many other occupations can be designed for a standardised thought.

In the factory, most thought processes are manual. The assembly line operator may do four things: pick up screws, put them in a chassis, check them in, check for tightness.

With the aid of photo-electric cells, antennas and X-rays, electronic controls can handle such tasks easily.

The clerk in a merchant firm may also repetitively tackle a simple problem. He compares the stock figure, the order figure, the estimated sale and rate of delivery of a particular line of goods. From this result he knows whether to order more.

This kind of "thinking" can be automatic in many spheres of work. The only two requirements are that the data be standardised and that the problem can be solved by pre-set calculations.

The application of "brains" to business does, in fact, dramatically show what planning means. If the right action for a situation can be decided, the situation again arises, the predicted solution can be applied automatically.

Doesn't Stop

This is what the "brains" do—but thousands of times faster than man. However, the computer does not think like man; until directed by human intelligence, it is merely a heap of wiring.

The essential instructions put into the machine is called the programme. This tells the machine what to do under all circumstances it will meet. The

The "brain" then hums and glows—with the same zest, exactness and speed at the end of an eight-hour day as at the start. And it does not stop for a smoke and refreshment. In fact, it is a super donkey for the dull grind of thinking, once man worked out for it the master inspiration.

Thus these machines can never govern man; they need to be told how to think and never learn more. But future machines will give uncanny imitations of human thought. They will carry on intelligent conversation and play chess—more than some humans achieve. But, if caught out, they will be unable to correct themselves unless the emergency is foreseen in the programme.

The sinking feeling comes at the idea of them inventing a machine to work out the programme—except that it is impossible.

What's So Funny About Being Married?

BY ANNE SHARPLEY

THE joke has been on women long enough, it seems.

These endless jokes about marriage and the messes have, at last, made one woman, at least, ask "What's so funny?" Mrs. M. J. E. Perle, a "marriage counsellor" of Detroit, Michigan, has analysed 550 "marriage jokes" and found that a very large percentage of them are about the husband's behavior towards the wife.

The male, she explains, uses "marriage" to define wives and make them feel small. Moreover, the jokes she analysed, although current, presented an out-dated picture of the separate roles of husband and wife.

Could this indicate a reluctance among men to face up to changing facts? For example, the basic pattern shown of a husband is that he is:

(1) Head of the house; (2) In charge of all cash—giving his wife set amounts with traditional reluctance; (3) Not accustomed to any household jobs; (4) Reconciled to marriage as a necessary evil.

Any deviation from this role is a cue for a laugh.

Similarly, the pattern for wives reads like past history too.

A wife should be:

- (1) A supplicant for money;
- (2) Submissive;
- (3) Slave and cook;
- (4) Reconciled to marriage as her only means of economic security.

Man's view

Mrs. Perle's conclusion was that combination of ridicule and anachronism leads to tension and unhappiness for wives, although the men might find it amusing.

It seemed only fair to ask a man for his comments on Mrs. Perle's research. Mr. Mayo Wingate, the Harley Street psychologist, co-operated.

"It is the little boy in man always trying to dominate the woman," he said unblushingly.

"Jokes are just man's way of trying to go one better. Often a man who constantly makes jokes disparaging women has either been spoilt in childhood or had a constant battle to dominate a sister of similar age."

He is trying to dominate his wife as he did his mother, or is waging war with her as he did with his sister.

"The man who continually tells 'blue' jokes is often the most repressed."

"Men are afraid of ridicule, of seeming naive—a feeling which can date back to school days. A man has to hold his head high and appear a man of the world. He is always afraid that incapacities (if any) might become known."

Going out

"Women are sensitive to humor of this kind because of their greater loyalty to marriage. They like to give the impression that their marriage is very happy, and dislike anything running down their own or anyone else's marriage, or indeed, marriage as an institution."

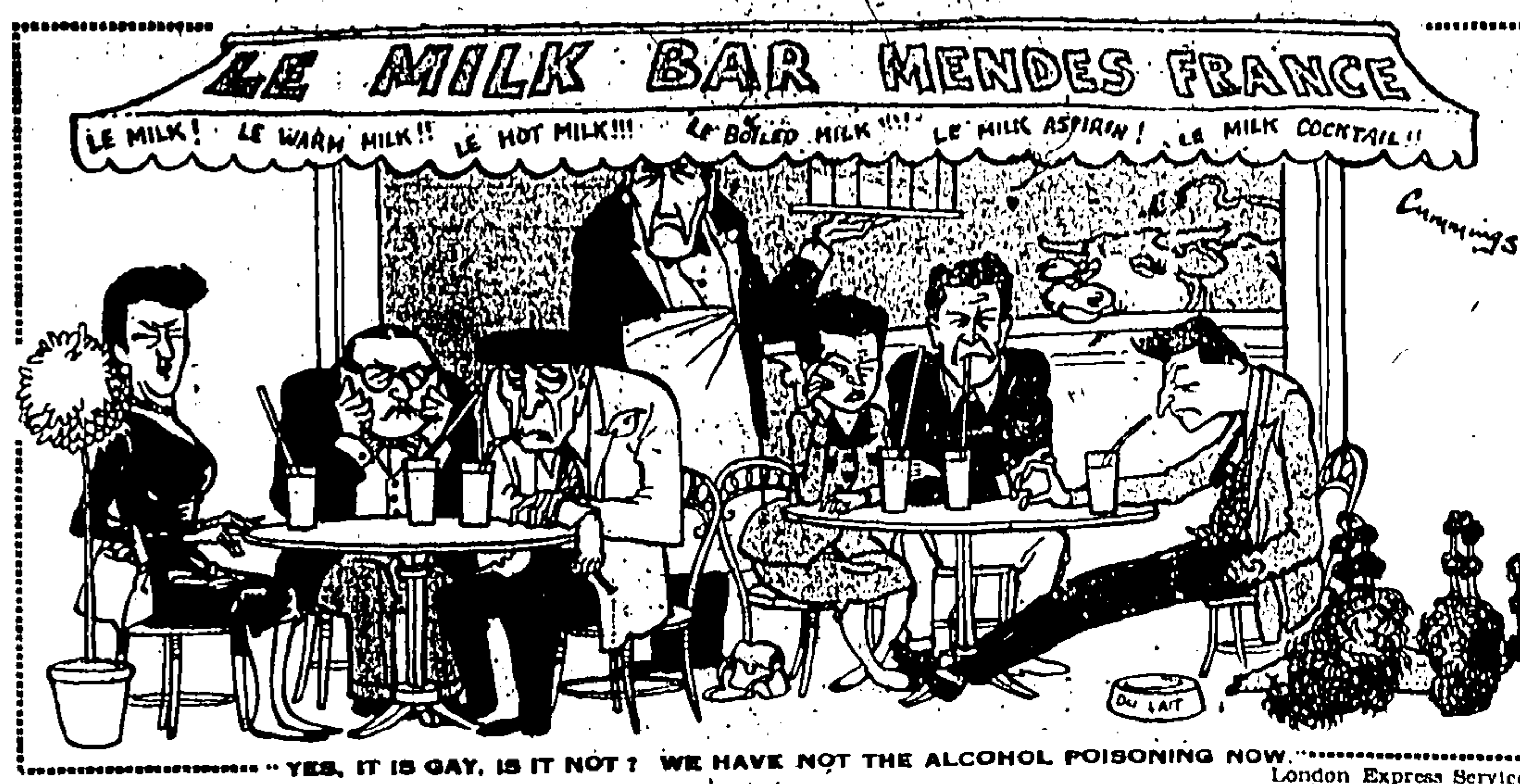
"It is, unfortunately, not in their nature to hit back with similar weapons. It is astonishing what women will put up with before they admit their marriage has failed."

But things promise to straighten themselves out in the future. Mr. Wingate believes.

"Several subjects of marriage jokes are on the way out. The henpecked husband is disappearing as there is more equality among the sexes. As for the wife having to nag for money, that is a state of affairs which is rapidly being removed."

"Men accept 'kitchen duties' as a matter of course now. Only one thing, then, seems to remain. That is most women's crushing inability to tell a story well."

But practice can accomplish most things. Perhaps even this.



PEKING TREATMENT OF MINORITIES

By Walter Kolarz

ONE of the great problems facing Communist China is that of its minority nationalities.

which include Mongols, Uighurs, Tibetans, Thais, Koreans and many other ethnic groups—over 60 in all. They total about 40 million people—a small percentage of the population of the Chinese Republic, but as they live mostly in sparsely populated areas, they occupy almost half of China's vast territory.

The minority question is also important, however, because the Peking Government has already started to publicise for the benefit of Asians, the achievements of Communist policy in this field.

The Chinese experiment is only at its beginning, but there can be little doubt that the Chinese Communist Party has gone back on some of the promises it made in order to enhance its popularity among the minority nationalities.

These original pledges were far-reaching. The Party programme of 1937 called for "national self-determination and autonomy" for the Mongols, Muslims and other national minorities. In 1945, when the Chinese Communists were far from power, the slogan was no longer mentioned, but at least the Party leaders were explicit about the rights the minorities were to enjoy under their rule. Addressing the Seventh Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Tse-tung called for respect for the languages, customs, traditions and religious beliefs of the national minorities.

TONED DOWN

THIS pledge, however, was considerably toned down in the so-called Common Programme of 1949, the first Constitution of the Chinese Communist State, and in the draft Constitution published in June 1954. Both documents declare that the minorities will enjoy the right "to the preservation or alteration of their customs, traditions and religious beliefs."

Both Constitutions denounce simultaneously the "big-nation chauvinism" of the Chinese and

the "local nationalism" of the minorities. "Big-nation chauvinism" and "local nationalism" are terms borrowed from the Soviet vocabulary. The Chinese usage of the expression "local nationalism" is particularly curious for it recalls that thousands of persons belonging to ethnic minority groups in Soviet Russia have been victimised as so-called "local nationalists."

The leaders of Communist China have declared on various occasions that their nationality policy has imitated the Soviet model. But it is not in every respect a copy of the Soviet prototype. While there may be little difference between the practical policies of the Soviet and Chinese Communists, there is a considerable discrepancy in theory, in which the Soviets show greater generosity.

MEANINGLESS

FOR instance, the Soviet Constitution pays lip-service to the right of secession from the Soviet Union. Chinese legislation, on the other hand, states that all minority territories are integral parts of the Chinese People's Republic. On paper, at least, the Soviet Union is a federation of 16 sovereign republics within which there exist smaller autonomous territories. The new China is a centralist State which includes a number of territories endowed with a special status, such as autonomous regions, autonomous counties and autonomous chous, which are administrative districts between counties and regions.

About 170 autonomous territories have been set up, only 50 of them at and above county level and therefore with some political importance. The others comprise only tiny areas, frequently only single villages or small groups of villages, (called hamlets).

Quite a number of China's new autonomous upris seem to have been founded with an eye on the nations of South-east Asia. A case in point is the Thai Autonomous Region in Southwest Yunnan, which has about 200,000 inhabitants.

Another newly-organised autonomous territory, which might be intended for propaganda abroad, is the Korean Autonomous Region in Southwest Manchuria. It has 750,000 inhabitants, whom 75 percent are Koreans. But whether the Koreans of Manchuria are better off for having an autonomous region is questionable.

able, for they were a rather privileged group in the Japanese puppet State of Manchukuo.

For other nationalities who live in the peripheral territories of the Chinese People's Republic, the Communist nationality policy means a definite step back in their development. This applies first of all to Tibet, which, virtually independent until 1951, has been "liberated" and "has returned into the family of the peoples of China." It is now no more than a Chinese province with a very doubtful autonomy. The two great traditional figures of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, holder of temporal power, and Panchen Lama, revered as a spiritual leader, are at the mercy of a fundamentally anti-religious regime.

Even more meaningless than the autonomy of Tibet is that of Inner Mongolia, usually cited by the Chinese Communists as a particular show-piece of their minority policy. In reality, however, the region is dominated by the Chinese Communists. Moreover, Chinese predominance has been safeguarded by the designation of the region in January 1954 with Suiyuan Province, which although originally a Mongol area, is now 90 percent Chinese.

The Peking Peoples' Daily said on February 28 that the participation of more Chinese in the autonomous region would give greater opportunities for the Chinese people to assist the "brotherly nation" in the work of construction. In other words, the Chinese Communists have taken the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region more thoroughly into their hands. They must consider Chinese domination as "brotherly help."

CAMOUFLAGE

THE Chinese Communist attitude towards the Mongols, therefore, is very similar to that of the Russian Communists towards the smaller nationalities of Soviet Asia. It is a patronising, colonialist attitude camouflaged with phrases about "brotherhood" and "co-operation."

China is not the only multi-national Asian country to be influenced by Soviet experience in the field of minority policy. When in 1947 the Burmese were engaged in drawing up a Constitution for their new State, they looked all over the world for models, and they were parti-

cularly interested in the way in which the Soviet Constitution dealt with the minorities problem.

The Burmese proper constitute 65 percent of the population of the country, and the most important of the other nationalities are the Karens who number one and a half million, and the Shans with one million. The minority problem was solved by the "Burmese Union" a federal republic including five States for the Burmese, Karens, Shans, Kays, and Kachins respectively, as well as the so-called "Special Division" of the Chins which has some of the attributes of a State. But Burma really borrows its federal set-up from the Soviet Constitution. At first glance, it may seem that Burma has indeed copied some of its features. For instance, there is a Chamber of Nationalities in Burma, parallel to the Council (Soviet) of Nationalities of the USSR—but with the difference that Parliament in Burma is a living institution while in Russia it is only a facade.

FEDERALISM

FURTHERMORE, the Burmese Constitution contains provisions regarding the right of secession of member-States from the Union. This might have been inspired by Soviet example. But if one examines closer how this right of secession is formulated in Russia and in Burma one will discover a tremendous discrepancy. In the Soviet Constitution the right of secession is mentioned in the most general terms. No Soviet law has ever specified how secession is to be carried out, and no member of a minority nationality in Russia has ever dared to ask for such a law to be passed. In Burma, on the other hand, the right of secession is being treated as an academic problem. The Burmese Constitution lays down the procedure for secession in six explicit articles.

It also includes one very essential article by which federalism stands or falls, and which figures in no Communist constitution. The article states that each Government of Burma must contain at least one representative of each of the five States. The appointment of people from the minority nationalities to leading positions in the State has now become practical policy. Burma's first Commander-in-Chief was a Karen. The first President of Burma was a Shan.

RESOLUTION

THIS tolerance is extended to religions as well, another point where Burma scores over the Communist States. Burma is predominantly Buddhist country, but the Constitution recognises other religions, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Animism are expressly mentioned. Both Muslims and Christians occupy outstanding positions in Government service. For instance, the Minister of Education is a Roman Catholic, and the Burmese Ambassador to Thailand is a Muslim.

Not long ago, the Burmese Parliament passed a remarkable resolution, calling for spiritual and moral measures that would help to overcome greed, hatred and deceit. These three, said the Burmese Parliament, were at the root of all the violence, destruction and conflagration consuming mankind. Indeed, if greed, hatred and deceit were eliminated then all real problems of the world would disappear. In passing this resolution, the Burmese Parliament implicitly drew attention to the difference between the Communist approach towards race problems. The Communist believes in measures of compulsion: the humanitarian of religiously minded, non-Communist sees the solution in lifting the individual to a higher moral level.

MR FLYNN FINDS IT AWKWARD

By Thomas Wiseman

TWO Hollywood couples. I have been giving the Europeans a demonstration of how to live with fame and like it this past week.

The Mel Ferrers and the Errol Flynn couples operate very different policies. And after observing them in action when their paths crossed in Rome, I must report that they are not equally successful.

The novices—Mel Ferrer and Audrey Hepburn—secluded behind closed shutters and screens of palm trees, were giving vent to that old heart-cry: "We want to be left alone. They were not."

The old hands, Errol Flynn and Patricia Wynne, expressed no desire to be left alone, and were not.

HIRED GUARDS

To reach the Ferrers I drove for half an hour to an isolated villa high above the sea. Outside the villa hired guards patrol day and night to discourage unwanted guests.

When I called—just before they left for a trip to Amsterdam—they were having coffee among the flowers, the grapevines and the six cats that go with the villa, and serving the last piece of their everlasting wedding cake.

The Ferrers did not go much into town. Once, they said, they tried shopping and were mobbed. That discouraged further expeditions.

Soon they hope to bring "Ondine," the New York success in which they starred while they were falling in love, to London. They are also planning to film the play while they are there.

They should be able to rent some cosy castle in England with all ancient conveniences, such as moat and drawbridge, in which they can live undisturbed.

To find the Flynn is considerably simpler. You walk into the dignified marble and tile residence, Palace Hotel, and ask the hall porter to phone through to the Flynn's suite. Flynn's secretary then comes down and takes you up to them. There are no guards and you do not need a visa.

KEPT IN BED

I found Flynn, looking rather plumper about the chin, examining a present from America: a sleep robe, a long pyjama top designed for those people who do not like to wear pyjama bottoms.

He looked pleased with it. "I'll have to get some copied by my tailor," he said. There was a second one for his wife.

It was ten to one and he had only just got up. The reason for this late morning was explained to me. He had been warned that he must not eat or drink before 2.30, when he was due to go under an anaesthetic to have some abscesses in his mouth attended to.

The only way of stopping Flynn from eating or drinking, I was informed, was by keeping him in bed. So he was kept in bed.

But now Flynn was up and he said: "Well with it and poured himself and me a couple of long kins and tonic."

"I can sympathise with Ferrer and Audrey," he said. "You might not think so, but I don't like living in the limelight, either. Nobody likes being stared at. And if you happen to be with a pretty girl you shouldn't be with it, it can be dashed awkward, old boy."

FALSE NOSE

"But if I want to be alone, I put out to sea in my yacht. Then I offend no one. If you're in this business of being a film star, publicity is something you've got to live with. Besides, it's your life-blood."

Another Flynn way of avoiding unwelcome attention is the method of the false nose and the rectangular spectacles.

"You should have seen that nose," said Flynn, "mottled and red and pimply and twisted to one side as if its owner had long been over-indulging in alcohol. When I put it on, with my rectangular reading glasses, people would take one look at me, feel sorry for a guy with such a nose, and look the other way."

Flynn's next stop is Munich, where he will star in King's Rhapsody. Addio to Audrey Hepburn and Mel Ferrer. Get a yacht or a set of false noses.

"This is Hong Kong"

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HONG KONG KOWLOON

ON THE RECORD

All A Question
Of Knots And
Double Crosses

When IAC Monaghan beat Sgt. Weaver in the RAF REME boxing show the other night he adopted tactics very different from those he normally employs and, according to the progressively embellished stories that circulated around the ring, he was fighting to very strict orders.

"Fighting to orders" is an old boxing saying and mention of it the other evening brought back memories of a story that went the rounds a few years ago.

It all started when a not too successful fight manager was spending a spare hour at a country inn, remembering his vocation. It was but natural that he should drift eventually

to the boxing booth and just as he was about to take a real interest in the proceedings when a magnificent built young heavyweight made his appearance in the ring and disposed of three hefty challengers in double quick time.

This looked like a gift from the gods and before he fully realised what he was doing the manager had given the young hopeful a long term contract, a contract that was supposed to be for a year and a half but which in fact led to the worries of a lifetime.

Very soon the manager found out that his newly acquired pay-packet was so small that it just wasn't true. He was completely lacking in even the least rudiments of education and above all he had a "knot."

At first there seemed little connection between the two facts, but as the manager found that once his man had been smacked on the vulnerable chin and back, as it were, he was quite capable of counting up to 10, and that in a case of emergency, a disastrous deficiency.

The manager was near distraction. "The Knot," as he had christened his pugilist, was under a problem. If he landed his man's punch first, everything was fine for he could certainly hit him, but if HE happened to be on the receiving end of one that landed anywhere on the whicker area it was just too bad. Down he would go in a heap, show no appreciation of the count, and get counted out.

Eight managers are noted for their ingenuity and this one suddenly had the bright idea of teaching his charge to count up to 10 on his fingers. Showing unexpected aptitude the Goon was soon able to stick at one thumb and go across both hands counting accurately as he went. Active fighting was suspended during this period of intensive education and after several tests had been passed the manager decided to get his man back into action.

At last the big night arrived. Everything had gone smoothly and with his man fighting strictly to orders the manager could already hear the crisp rattle of banknotes.

"Keep that chin of yours well tucked in and if you do go down don't forget to count on your fingers," had been his final words of advice, and with the contest well gone his man was doing excellently and looking every inch an educated boxer.

NO SURPRISE

England's selectors caused no surprise by their announcement. The side differs in only two instances from that which beat Wales earlier this month. Williams taking over in goal from Wood (the reserve) and Finney getting the left-wing berth among the forwards to the exclusion of Frank Blunstone, the young Chelsea winger.

Finney, at home on either the right or left wing, played only once on the left last season, and that was in the return match with Hungary in Budapest. In two other internationals he appeared on the right.

Williams regains his place in the England team which he lost after the 1951-52 season when Gil Merrick (Birmingham) took over. Wood played against Wales recently and now gives way to a man who was first capped in 1948-49.

The German team and four reserves, who start on their journey to England tonight, were announced yesterday. — Reuter.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the 5th Race Meeting 1954/55 to be held on Saturday 11th December, 1954, (weather permitting), may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Alexandra House; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Tuesday, 30th November, 1954.

By Order of the Stewards,
H. MORA,
Secretary.

HONGKONG 3, SINGAPORE 2

THE LAW STRIKES THREE
TIMES AND RECOVERS
THE AW HOE CUP

By I. M. MacTAVISH

From drab to dramatic, from methodical to mediocre, from casual to captivating and, as far as the home players were concerned, from all is lost to everything in the garden is lovely. That was the grim-gamut of sensation that was experienced at Caroline Hill yesterday as Hongkong staged a thrilling second half recovery to put the beautiful Aw Hoe Cup on a local sideboard.

But whatever the final result of this replayed Cup-tie there are many facts about the game that cannot be concealed. The first of these is that Hongkong did not play to form or reputation and should never have been in the position of having to make a desperate eleventh hour effort to pull the match out of the fire. They should have had the result securely tied up long before the end.

The second thing is that there were many incidents in the play but one will want to forget and regret soon.

Some of the tactics and tackling was, to say the very least, indecent and right-back Hussein and right-half Foo Hee-jong of the Singapore team were extremely fortunate to find an over-reliant or weak referee in charge of the match.

That brings me very naturally to the next point, the standard of refereeing in this important Cup-tie was generally indifferent and some of the decisions, particularly in the first half, were as baffling to the players as to the spectators.

One that produced an indirect free-kick for Hongkong was inexplicable and one against Tong Shing-wei, left ever-ready player and goalkeeper, was astonishing.

Singapore will no doubt feel that they were unlucky to lose and as far as the actual scoring of goals was concerned there is doubtless some justification for their sentiments, but if they had retained the Cup it would have gone back to Malaysia as the personal trophy of goalkeeper Loh Fook-teng who alone kept the Singapore interest alive until the closing minutes of the game.

Loh was magnificent. Coming into the side as deputy for an established star like Chu Chee-seng, must have been an ordeal, but the sure-handed lanky Loh showed no trace of an inferiority complex.

MASTERFUL

Some of his clearances were masterful and but for his brilliant his side would have been in a tough spot. He got fine assistance from Lee Kok-sing who had a bright first half.

Play started in a dramatic way when Ramon Omar was right on the spot to open the scoring for Singapore with only 40 seconds of the match gone. This gave the visitors just the tonic they needed and, of course, coming with such suddenness it had exactly the opposite effect on the Hongkong boys who took a long time to recover from the shock.

Singapore played fast, open football and it looked as though they were on the victory road when Goh Boon-chin connected with a ball that goalkeeper Sayew failed to cut out, and put his side two in the lead.

When the interval came with the score unaltered the Hongkong prospects didn't look too good. Half way reflections showed that Sayew, the third choice for the Hongkong goal, was being asked to take on a job that was a bit out of his class. His inexperience was painfully obvious and had he not been tied to his goalposts, Singapore goals might have been prevented, and in fact he very nearly lost another one through bad positioning.

Ko Po-keung was also a defensive culprit for he was giving Ramon Omar far too much freedom. The general looseness and uncertainty in defence was very unlike recent displays.

There is little doubt that "Doctor" Tom Siddons spotted the 'ills' and there was a noticeable improvement in the Hongkong play after the re-start.

Omar Awang, who had sent a series of beautiful centres into the home goal in the first half, was now well watched, Ko Po-keung shut up the middle, play was directed out to the wings and Chu Wing-wah and Mok

Chun-wah really started to make their presence felt, but currently out-of-form Kowloon Busman Szeto Man continued to misfire in several cylinders.

Singapore allowed the initiative to be snatched away from them and looked as though they had no plan other than 'what we have we hold'.

This proved to be unprofitable tactics and little 'Electric Heels'—Au Chi-yin—knocked one off the deficit in the 40th minute.

SQUARED THE SCORE

Seven minutes later he made the fans happy when he finished off some grand forward play by squaring the score.

Hongkong now threw everything into the struggle to snatch the goal that had a magnificent cup as its reward, and only some superlative goalkeeping by Loh Fook-teng thwarted their efforts.

With the minutes ticking away and the prospects of extra-time looming large Robson and Mok Chun-wah launched an attack that started a terrific bombardment on the Singapore goal. Quickly the ball was slipped out to Chu Wing-wah and he sublimely pitched a fast rising shot over the crossbar, narrowly missing the edge of the penalty area, and let go a flashing left foot drive. It beat Loh all ends up, but to the chagrin of the crowd it came crashing back off the post.

As it dropped in the penalty area bedlam was let loose. Robson eventually got his toe to it and flicked it back for Chu Wing-wah to have another shot, but once again it was fortune's daughter who smiled and the ball rebounded from the crossbar, but this time it came to Au Chi-yin and the Police centre-forward almost needed the riot squad to rescue him from the congratulations of his teammates as he smashed the ball into the net.

In the two minutes left for play Hongkong almost got another but Mok Chun-wah sent the ball wide from a good position.

Apart from the excitement of the finish this was not a game that will be easily remembered. Hongkong deserve the credit that is due to any side that fights back from a two-goal deficit to win, but Singapore might still be Cup-holders if they had gone on playing good healthy football.

When one or two of the players changed their tactics after Hongkong's second goal they throw away any chance they still had of pulling the game out of the fire.

VERDICT: In many ways a typical hit or miss Cup-tie. Singapore had the right idea at the start when they made the ball do the work, but they faded out badly after the interval when Hongkong really applied the pressure. The local boys looked a lot flatter than the visitors who tired visibly.

THE MacTAVISH
STAR RATINGS

HONGKONG

Sayers
Szeto Yiu
Lau Yee
Lau Yee
Chan Fui-hung
Ko Po-keung
Tong Shing-wei
Chu Wing-wah
Szeto Man
Au Chi-yin

Robson
Mok Chun-wah

SINGAPORE

Loh Fook-teng
Hagan
Shiu Chu-hing
Foo Hee-jong
Lee Kok-seng
Ho Hin-weng
Omar Awang
Au Boon-seng
Ramon Omar
Goh Boon-chin
Sin Yung-huat

SATURDAY'S MATCH

Singapore lost a great chance to retain possession of the Aw Hoe Cup when they met Hongkong at Caroline Hill on Saturday for the home side lost brilliant Yiu Cheuk-yin just before the interval and played out the second half with 10 men. 10 valiant fighters who fought every inch of the way for a very creditable draw.

Hongkong opened in great form and planned the visitors into their own half of the field for long periods, although there was always danger in the fast Broadway of the Singapore forwards spearheaded by Ramon Omar at inside-right.

Yiu Cheuk-yin dribbled through the defence and cracked a fast rising shot over the crossbar, narrowly missing the edge of the penalty area, and let go a flashing left foot drive. It beat Loh all ends up, but to the chagrin of the crowd it came crashing back off the post.

Although enjoying the balance of play the home side could not get further ahead and the brilliance of the visitors' goalkeeping by Chu Chee-seng had a lot to do with this state of affairs.

Ramon Omar got Singapore back on level terms in the second half when he sent a beautiful header wide of Wal Fat-kim's left hand and into the net.

Hongkong were feeling the strain of being a man short but there was still a lot of life in the depleted forward line and only a magnificent save by Chu Chee-seng from Tang Yee-kit prevented them from snatching the lead. But truth to tell the goalkeeper should never have had a chance to get near the ball.

Wal Fat-kim was badly injured in making a neck-or-nothing save just before the end and Tang Yee-kit also got a nasty knock on the leg. Awang missed an open goal for Singapore and there is little doubt that the home side was glad to hear the whistle that ended the game and gave them the chance of a re-play, even though it was obvious that some of them would not be fit to play.

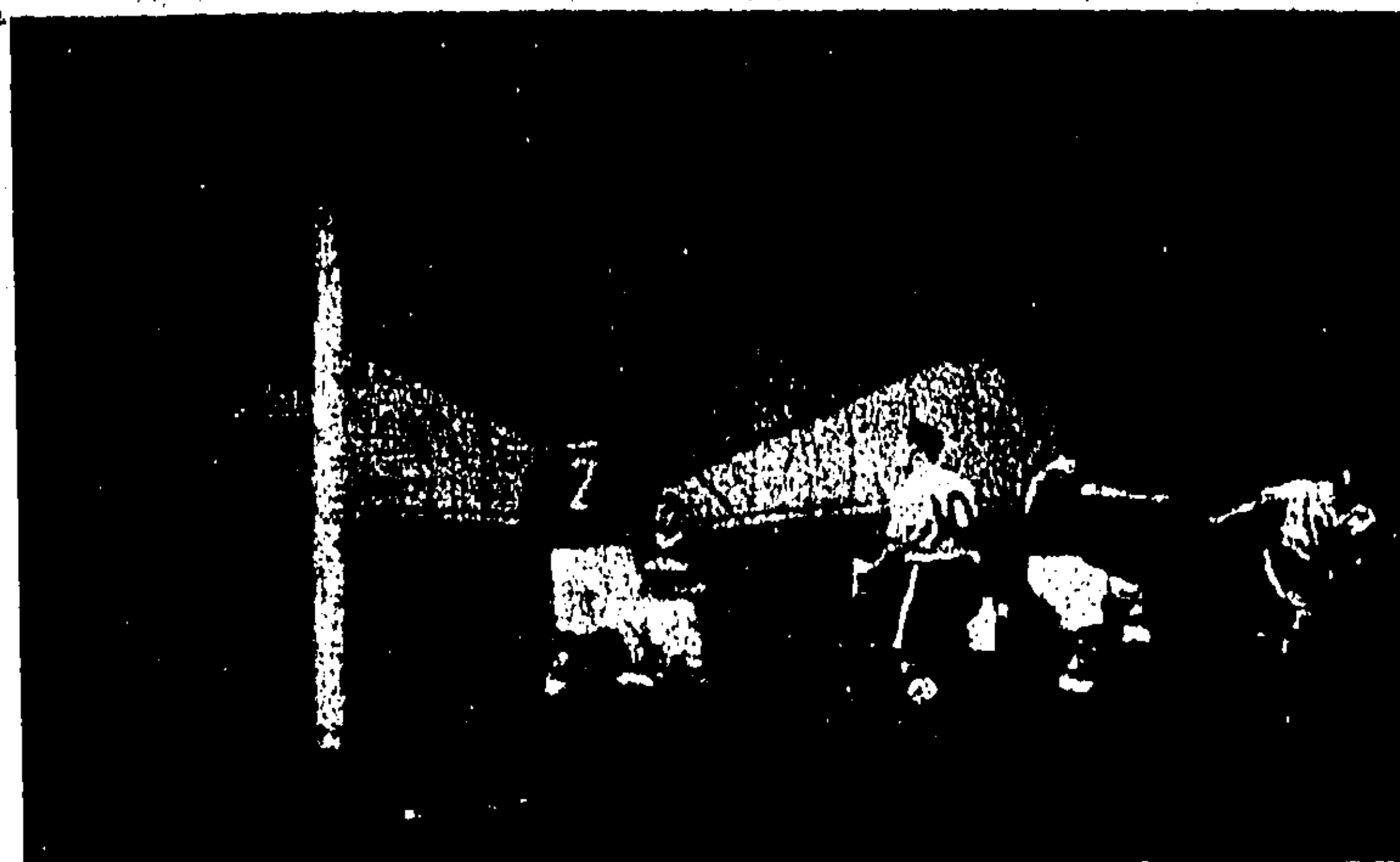
The members of the Interpol Committee met immediately after considering medical reports and decided that Wal Fat-kim, Yiu Cheuk-yin, and Tang Yee-kit would not be fit.

Pau King-yin, the official reserve goalkeeper, was also reported unfit and Sayers of the RAF was nominated for the job. Au Chi-yin and Robson were nominated to replace Tang Yee-kit and Yiu Cheuk-yin respectively.

The teams:
Hongkong: Wal Fat - Idm, Szeto Yiu; Lau Yee, Chan Fui-hung, Ko Po-keung; Tong Shing-wei, Chu Wing-wah, Szeto Man, Tang Yee-kit, Yiu Cheuk-yin, Mok Chun-wah.

Singapore: Chu Chee-seng; Vass, Haman; Foo Hee-jong, Lee Kok-seng, Ho Hin-weng, Omar Awang, Ramon Omar, Au Boon-seng, Willie, Farrell.

WOLVES V. SPARTAK



Spartak goalkeeper Piralev looks up, relieved, as a shot from Wolverhampton Wanderers' inside-right Broadbent (extreme right) zooms over the bar in the floodlight soccer match at Wolverhampton. Wolves' inside left Wilshaw (10) was in the goal area, ready to snap up any opportunity. Wolves fulfilled expectations and beat the Russian team 4-0. — Reuterphoto.

WEEK-END SOFTBALL

Pandas Check A Last
Inning Rally To Beat
USS Floyd Bay 6-4

The week-end's softball games saw keen competition and much excitement for both players and spectators. In the Senior "A" League the hardy Panda Aces checked a last inning rally in time and held back a formidable U.S. Navy team from the USS Floyd Bay 6-4.

Panda Bees wrested another victory off the Overseas 8-7. In the Junior League the Comets just edged out the Ducks 6-5 in the last inning and Blackhaws went to an extra frame to nose out the CAA Juniors 12-10.

P. I. Dodgers had an easy time with South China and won 15-6. Chinese Athletic Ladies narrowly downed Colleen Bees 10-13 and Wahoo Aces wallowed Overseas Ladies 30-1.

The game between Saints and Warriors was postponed and University gave a walkover to Blackhaws "A".

The USS Floyd Bay turned out a good team. Chucker Meehan was not very steady but pitched fast balls with good variety. He held the hard-hitting Pandas to only three hits and the locals scored only on fielding errors.

Green in the hot corner and Lusk at second were flawless and fielders Grant, Brooks and Singleton formed a tight screen.

LOST CONTROL

W. K. Wong of the Cats went well on the mound until the last inning. He fanned seven, yielded only two hits and issued one free ticket. However, he lost control in the last inning and manager Kenneth Chun had to relieve him, sending in the more experienced Jackie Wei.

The game started with the Pandas taking the field. Grant first slammed out a three bagger and was immediately in scoring position.

However, Meehan lofted for a line sacrifice and the next two batters were fanned out. L. C. Poon of Pandas drew a walk after two down and reached third on a pass ball and a steal. Y. S. Liang grounded to Murphy, the shortstop. He fumbled and Poon scored the first run.

Liang stole safe and arrived at third station on a pass ball. Raymond Tano's liner to the right bounced off the mitt of first baseman Ester and Liang was home safe. Raymond was ripped off on trying an unlikely steal for the third out and the Cats were two runs up.

In the second, Brooks got a safety after one out but the side was out when he reached the second base only. L. P. Lam was passed and advanced by Frank Cheng's sacrifice. Gary Yen was struck out but Murphy fumbled W. K. Wong's hot roller on which Lam crossed the

plate. Wong by then reached third when the Navy fielder threw in home.

Wally Ma next batted to ward the pitcher Meehan, who pitched the ball and threw first hard. The ball bounced off the mitt of Ester without his knowing and when he at last turned around and retrieved the ball, Wong had already strided home from the opposite end of diamond and Pandas now led 4-0.

The Cats added one run each in the next two frames through Liang and Wong while the sailors went out in quick succession. Both sides tried unsuccessfully in the 5th and 6th and the score stood 6-0 in favour of the local team.

This sailors' waning hope of victory suddenly became alive when Pandas' moundman, Wong lost his control and bases were loaded by his free tickets after one out.

Jackie Wei was sent in to relieve him as Pandas could not afford another loss to spoil their bid for the crown. Nevertheless, the Navy men scored four in a series on a bobbie, a hit, a walk and a wild pitch, with men still on second and third.

However, Jackie Wei managed to fan the next one and the last batter popped out, ending the sailors' last hope, the rally and contest. The final score was 6-4.

BEES WIN TOO

The tussle between Pandas "B" and the Overseas followed this game with the latter starting off the attack. They led 3-1 at the end of second inning, and added another run in the top of third.

Now the young Cats commenced their rally. They drew a walk first and then obtained six safeties in a row which netted them six runs to turn the tide.

The Overseas went out empty-handed in the next two frames but their opponents got one more. In the sixth, however, they pushed two runs across the plate and were trailing only two runs behind.

In the last inning the first man got on base through an error and the second walked. The third batter bunted and but the first man was ripped off at home when his haste proved a waste.

The next batter then lifted a long fly and scored the second run. The last one fled out and the game ended 8-7 in favour of the Pandas "B".

In the Ladies' League, the champion Wahoo "A" proved to be too strong for the rookie Chinese ladies. They were able to get runs as they wanted and collected in every frame. The Overseas Ladies, however, managed to tally once in the beginning to save a shutout. Patsy MacDonald and Irene Starker each batted for the Ovis.

The Lady Athletics scored their first victory and joined the league. They tied 1-1 in two.

fight hard for the honour as their rookie contestants held them down 6-4 in the first three frames. Their fourth inning rally reversed the score as they were really hitting and through the numerous errors made by their opponents, eight Athletics crossed the plate. They managed to keep the margin intact until the end and for the first time tasted sweet victory.

SATURDAY'S GAMES

The Comets gained revenge on the Ducks in the second round off. Both showed good defence and the former were able to outwit their opponents by 11-3. The Shooting Stars took turn at bat first but both sides were kept scoreless until the third inning when either collected one run.

In the fourth, the Nobles were successful in having two men homebound. The Comets then rallied in three runs in the fifth while the Ducks retaliated with two to lead by 5-4.

Noble formations were softened by the continuous pounding of the Shooting Stars and yielded one run extra in the last two rounds and the Comets at last nosed out their opponents for a well earned victory.

The Junior Athletics surprised the young Hawks with a snubborn fight. Had their chucker issued fewer walks, they would have upset the latter who played rather off form.

The Blackhawk Bees started with a two-run lead but were erratic in the second.

The young Athletics had a riot on the diamond and when the dust settled no fewer than six of them had made round circuits.

Daniel Castro and Farid Khan of the Bees homered successively in the third frame to narrow the margin, but the Junior Athletics were still leading 7-4.

The score at the end of the fifth inning stood at 8-0 with the young Hawks two runs down. In the sixth the Bees drew two walks in a row and Yoyo Basto blasted out a timely three-run homer to put his team in the lead.

Another run came in after-wards but the young Athletics were able to tie the score ten-all when this inning ended. Both were unable to make any headway in the last and they had to go for an extra frame.

The young Hawks were able to score a costly error from the Uring CAA lads in the dusk and at last bagged two runs to come out the winners.

The P. I. Dodgers breezed through the South China Juniors to win by 15-6. The former were superior in hitting and batted in five runs in the first. They added another seven in the third and played head up to the last.

Patsy "Boss" was the hero of the Dodgers in rousing a two-run homer. Robert Armstrong was starting at bat and got a hit in four innings and a three-bagger. Hubert Bass got a hit in two.

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Barry Appleby



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"CANTON"	8th December	10th Jan., 1955
"CHUSAN"	21st	10th Jan., ..
"CARTHAGE"	6th Jan., 1955	8th Feb., ..

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	17th December	17th Jan., 1955
"CANTON"	14th Jan., 1955	14th Feb., 1955
"CHUSAN"	2nd Feb., ..	2nd March ..
"CARTHAGE"	19th Feb., ..	14th ..

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"CHUSAN"	21st	10th Jan., ..
"CARTHAGE"	6th Jan., 1955	8th Feb., ..

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"CARTHAGE"	6th Jan., 1955	8th Feb., ..

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	sets 1st Dec	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Karachi, Bombay, Rangoon, Canton, & Hongkong

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DEATHS
SOUZA-LAIR (Luigi) Carlos do
Rozario Souza, beloved husband
of Rose and dear father of Luis,
Klaine and Valerie, on Novem-
ber 20, 1954, at the Queen Mary
Hospital. At present body at the
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arrangements will be announced
later. No flowers please.

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6 M. HUNGARIANS VOTE ON STRAIGHT TICKET

Vienna, Nov. 28.

Six million Hungarians went to the polls today to elect 100,309 local councillors sponsored by the Communist-run "Patriotic People's Front."

Only one candidate for each vacant post was nominated at meetings held in the Communist Republic earlier this year, reports reaching here said.

The new local councils will have far wider responsibilities than their predecessors, according to Hungarian official source, quoted by Budapest Radio.

MOST DEMOCRATIC
Professed aim of the elec-
tions, hailed by the Com-
munist as "the most Demo-
cratic ever held in Hungary,"
is to bring about a greater
decentralisation of the
general administration.

Government spokesmen have repeatedly accused former local councils of over centralisation and red tape and the Hungarian Premier, Mr. Imre Nagy, said the elections would serve to eliminate "difficult or incom-
petent officials."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"DUNA AURORA"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs Goddard &
Douglas at Hull's Wharf from
to am, on December 1, 1954,
and consignees are requested to
have their representatives present
during the survey.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents
Hongkong, November 20, 1954.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
"LAOS" sailing Dec. 3rd
"VIETNAM" sailing Dec. 31st
FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
"BIR HAKEIM" sailing Dec. 21st
"MEKONG" (1) sailing Jan. 6th
(1) will call at London

PROPAGANDA IN SAAR

Paris, Nov. 28.
The French Ambassador in the Saar, M. Gilbert Grandval, said today he feared German political parties would engage in "invidious propaganda" in the Saar despite promises of non-interference.

Answering questions from American students here, he said: "You can rely on the emulators of Dr. Goebbels (Hitler's propaganda minister) who unhappily did not follow him into the grave to or-
ganise invidious propa-
ganda which will be an
interference but which will
be hard to discern and stop
in time."

France-German agree-
ments drawn up last month
prohibit political parties
outside the Saar from at-
tempting to influence public
opinion on the re-
ferendum to be held to
settle the future of the
area.

M. Grandval added that
today's elections in the
German states of Bavaria
and Hesse could explain
certain nationalist expres-
sions. But he said: "It is
disturbing that to carry the
day in Germany one must
be more nationalist than
one's rival."—Reuter.

Singapore Chinese School Children Causing Concern

Singapore, Nov. 28.

Officials of this colony are expressing increasing concern at the activities of Chinese school children who band together in demonstrations against authority.

The officials believe that behind the scenes agitators who are using the lack of discipline in Chinese schools to organise student demonstrations which cause embarrassment to the Government.

The Governor, Sir John Nicoll, in his budget speech before the Legislative Council recently said that he had direct evidence that "unscrupulous agitators" were at work.

Meanwhile, Special Branch officers are trying to find out what force it is that can set

hundreds of boys and girls flag-waving and cheering in support of causes which may not affect them personally and which, obviously few of them understand.

British Church Leaders Attend Consecration.

Moscow, Nov. 28.

A group of British church leaders headed by Canon Charles Eagle-Haven, Chaplain to the Queen, attended a three-hour service today in the Yekikhovskiy Cathedral, Moscow, for the consecration of a Russian Orthodox Bishop.

The British Methodist leader, Dr. Donald Soper, said that the service, which was conducted by Patriarch Alexei, and was attended by the Metropolitan of Moscow and Kiev, was "interesting and elaborate, especially to a Non-conformist."

He added: "The singing was super, and the cathedral was full of worshippers, who stood attentively throughout the service."

The British churchmen were later the Patriarch's guests at lunch. They are due to leave for home on Wednesday, after a fortnight's stay in Russia.—Reuter.

LITTLE IMPRESSION

The sheep-like way in which school children have followed their leader in recent demonstrations has apparently left little impression on the Chinese parents and teachers.

Singapore has about 180,000 school children in its 1,100,000 population. Less than 20,000 in 20 schools are private school pupils from which the trouble-makers come.

Travellers to Singapore from neighbouring Asian countries see Communist regimentation in the organised demonstrations by school children.

While Communism means little to the average youthful demonstrator, the authorities believe that Communist organisation is at the root of the present defiance.

Somewhere in Singapore, they believe, is a tiny Communist nucleus which, having temporarily failed in the first two terms of the Communist programme—terror and infiltration into the trade unions—is following a third course of infiltration among the school children.

Those organisers, visible above the surface, are not considered Communist but follow travellers. Under emergency regulations in force here since 1948, it is an offence punishable by imprisonment to be a Communist.

VALUABLE SUPPORT

But it is believed the Communists find valuable support among the ranks of the Chinese communities whose open fear is that British culture is swamping Chinese culture to the detriment of the Chinese race.

While the Government makes concessions to these communists and admits their freedom to press such a cause, it is still the official view that Western education must remain the staple learning of Asian children here during the move towards self-government.

The Government promotes the teaching of English to the exclusion of Chinese dialects and the reading of Western philosophy and history rather than Chinese.

In October, the Governor made a concession to the Chinese communists by granting the aid of Chinese private schools although they rejected proposals for Government scrutiny of school curricula and the compulsory teaching of English.

The British community here saw this as a demonstration of willingness to go part of the way in ironing out differences between the colonial Government and the viewpoint of its Asian taxpayers.

SIGN OF THE TIMES

But they also saw it as a significant sign of the times, demonstrating the increased pace of the postwar move towards Asian autonomy.

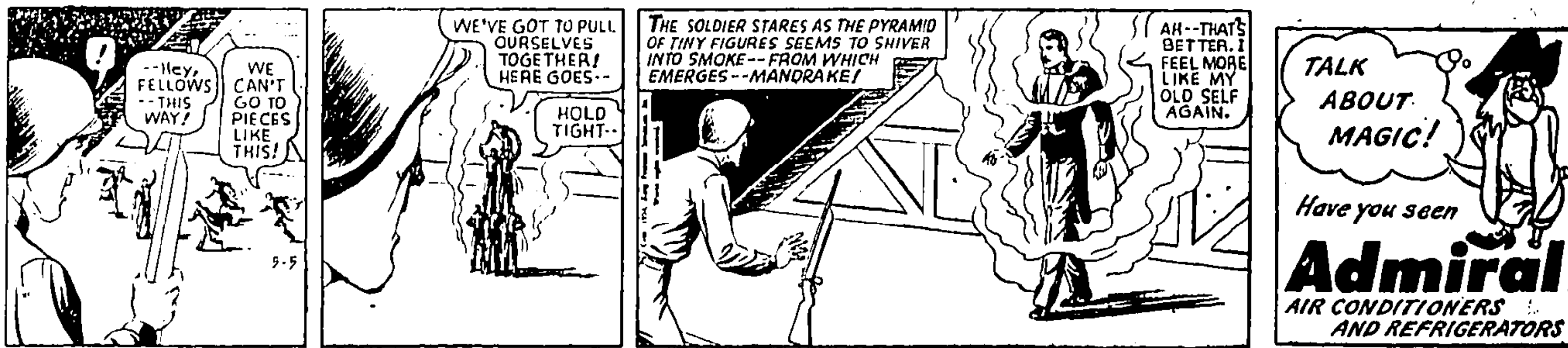
Like the neighbouring Federation of Malaya, the island colony of Singapore is to have next year its first parliament with a majority of elected members.

The British authorities in Singapore and the Federation capital of Kuala Lumpur, who this week evidence of British willingness to put in motion the wheels of transition.

Among not only British leaders here but also many Chinese and Malay, the opinion is that Malaya, and even more Singapore, has the greater part of the defence to go in procuring an Asian administration to which could be attributed the Government of a country which must at all costs avoid the chaotic results of precipitate independence, such as small neighbouring Indonesia.—China Mail Special.

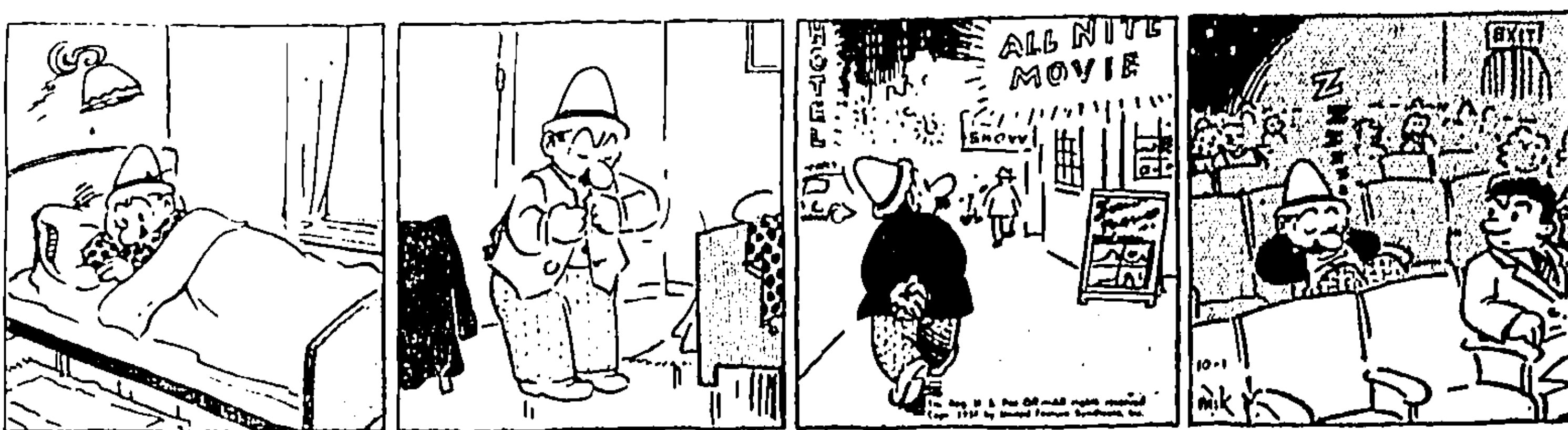
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



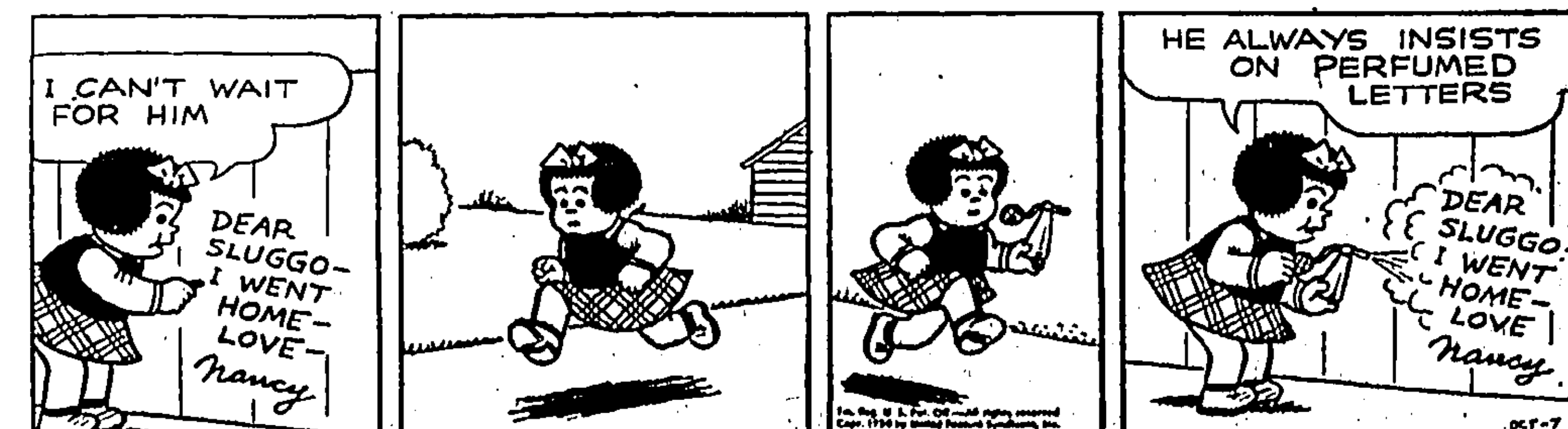
FERD'NAND

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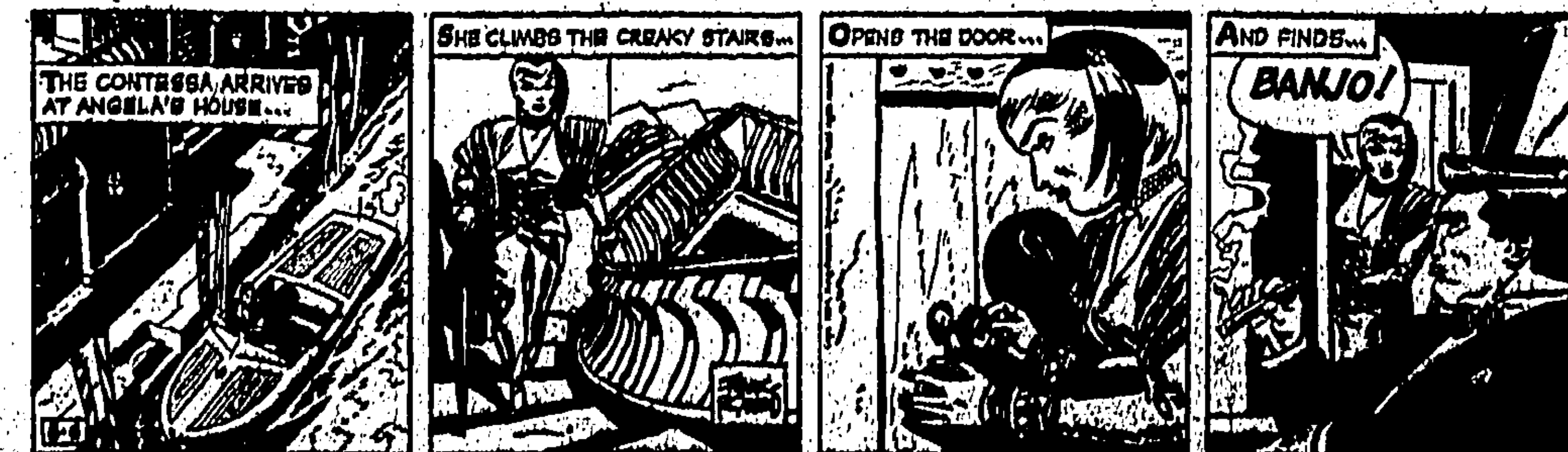
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



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Rangoon & Calcutta.

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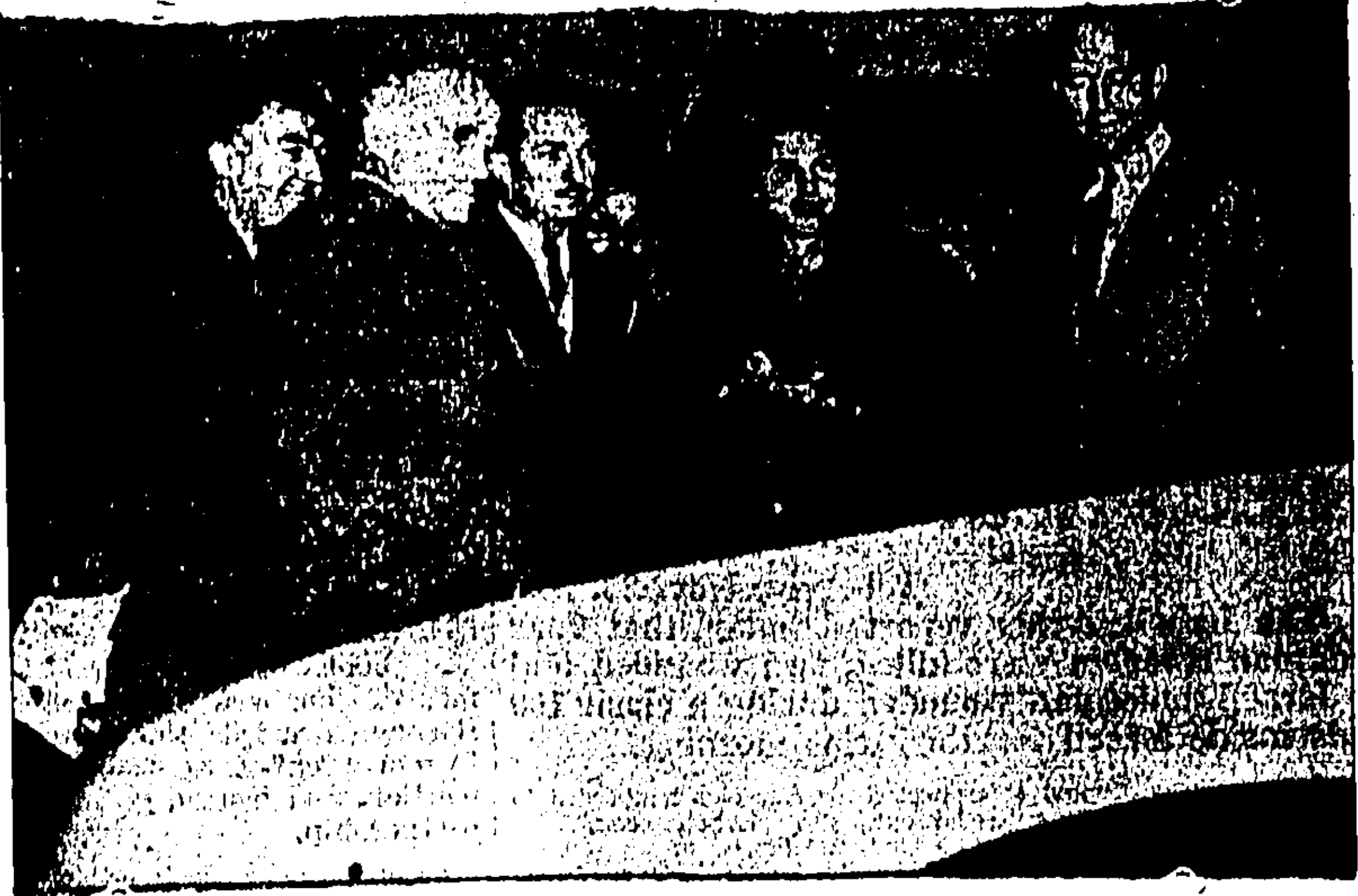
Arrives Dec. 8 from Japan.
Sails Dec. 9 for Manila, Singapore,
Madras, Colombo, Bombay,
Karachi, Khorramshahr.

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Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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Ex-King Leopold Buys New Car



Ex-King Leopold of Belgium (right) and his wife, the Princess De Bethy, visit the Vignale carriage factory in Turin, Italy, to buy a new car. Express Photo.

A Beauty Contest—Stardom And A Royal Handshake

Rome, Nov. 28. Beauty contests, once a summertime amusement for the girls who took part and the men who judged, have become a grim business in Italy since the rise of Gina Lollobrigida to international film stardom.

It was a beauty contest which attracted film producers to the competition. Gina and talent scouts have looked no further afield than the beauty competition arena ever since. Just how seriously Italians take their beauty contests was seen here when 18-year-old Miss Italy 1954, Eugenia Bonino, was involved in a car accident on the eve of the Miss World contest in London.

She had been chosen to represent Italy at a Sicilian beauty contest, endowed with a sweet smile.

But the contest could not wait for her to recover from her injuries, none of which were dangerous.

So, her father, Antonio Bonino, was sent instead. The Sicilian beauty's father was indignant. "Only my daughter has the right to represent Italy in London," he declared.

Some said that he would take legal action against the organizers, others thought that he was only trying to comfort his daughter, whose dreams of being judged the world's most beautiful girl were so abruptly shattered.

Italy's two box office attractions, drawn from past and present beauty queens, have achieved international fame since miles of celluloid from Italian studios began to run through the cinema projections of local cinemas all over the world.

Italian film actresses no longer have inhibitions about their age. The only thing they try to conceal is the date of their first success in a beauty contest.

Nothing dates a girl more, they say.

Even the cult of Marilyn Monroe, which inspired photographers to create Italian, French, English and German Marilyn, all emulated, left Italian men comparatively cold.

The substantial differences between Gina Lollobrigida and Marilyn Monroe might be measurable in centimetres here and there, but there was little doubt that Italian men preferred brown eyes and dark hair, and that Gina's fame abroad was good for the Italian tourist industry.

This explained the indignation not only of Miss Italy's father but of thousands of Italian men besides, when the organizers sent a blonde to compete for the title of Miss Universe.

When five former beauty queens flew to England to take part in the Italian Film Week of 1954, they were advised to take great care with their wardrobe.

They chose their most modest dresses for the great night when they competed before Queen Elizabeth. Italian gossip writers declared that they had all gone back to school to learn to sew what they described as "their aggressive charms."

It was a long road from the platform along which they

walked in Bikini beach wear with a number pinned front and back to that handshake with royalty.

But could they act, a few curping voices asked? All Italians are natural actors, the enthusiasts replied, and the still small voice which added "ham actors" was lost in the roar of approval.

Meanwhile, Anna Magnani, the only actress in Italy according to the old school, left for America with Tennessee Williams to make a film of his "Rose Tattoo."

Ingrid Bergman, who chose Italy for her studio and an

Italian (Roberto Rossellini) for her director and husband, toured Europe with a dramatic outburst, Homer's "Joan at the Stake."

There was no room for their kind in Italian films, the frustrated critics said.

The way to the stars started for most with a beauty contest, in high heels and Bikini, unless, like Rumanian-born Nadia Gray, one spoke six languages and needed no dubbing.

Sicilian-born Eugenia Bonino, Miss Italy 1954, recovered from the car smash, wondered whether her chance would come again.—China Mail Special.

What happened has been described by Paul A. Samuelson, Professor of Economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Housewives, pullman porters, college students between classes—all bought and sold common and preferred stocks. Most purchases in this wild market were on margin; that is to say the buyer of 10,000 dollars' worth of stocks only had to put up 2,500 dollars or less in cash, borrowing the difference by pledging his newly bought stocks. What matter that he had to pay his brother five, six or seven per cent a year on his borrowing when in one day Auburn Motors of Bethlehem Steel might jump 10 per cent in value—when the whole world is mad it is folly to be sane."

When the black October crash of 1929 came everyone caught the big league professionals and the piddling amateurs—Andrew Mellon, John D. Rockefeller, the engineer in the White House, and economics professor at Yale. The bottom fell out of the market. Brokers had to tell the "margin accounts" of investors who could no longer pony up extra funds to cover the depleted value of their collateral, sending the market down still further. Even those who did not buy on margin lost one-third of their capital by the end of the year and five-sixths by 1932.

Between October 1929 and the middle of 1932 the Dow-Jones Average slumped from 381.17 to 41.22. Then began the long struggle up again. In 1937 the Average was back to 194.40 only to fall sharply to 88.95 by the spring of 1938. The real recovery did not come until the beginning of World War II since when, except for a period in the late forties, it has gone steadily on.

The immediate cause of the current slump which carried the Average to the new peak of 384.63 last week is the belief that with the balance of political power in America so fine that neither side will want to make any drastic changes in the economic policy. American investors, it seems, are quite satisfied with the way things are going.

1933 RECESSION Last year's business recession in the United States caused only a comparatively minor ripple on the New York Stock Exchange because investors were convinced that there was nothing basically wrong with American economy.

These judgments prompt concern. Thanks to prompt government action, the situation was kept under control and all signs now are that American economy is back in good health.

Locally, woolbrokers thought prices had reached their low and would stabilize at, or near, current levels. But the more cautious cottons said they would wait to see what happens later on before drawing any conclusions.

Rayon grey goods continued firm with a number of mills reporting an accumulating order backlog.—United Press.

Current Wall Street conditions are vastly different from those of 1929. There is nothing of the world speculation that was rife then. Most buying is for long-term investment and not for sudden profit. And it is not being done to anything like the same extent on borrowed money.

Another reason for thinking that the 1929 boom will not be followed by the 1929-type crash is that in the meantime the world has gone through severe inflation which has left prices far higher than they were 25 years ago. Only industrial stock prices have lagged behind.

Looked at in this light the rise on Wall Street appears, if anything, to be belated. And this suggests that the general business outlook could move the cutters of cotton garments and piece goods buyers to modify the long-standing policy of "buying just as need, and no more."

An influential Worth Street observer said "there is no shortage of goods," and while supplies remain available he did not believe the big wholesale chain and mail order distributors would change their present policy of maintaining operations by taking on all the goods they become available from time to time at prices of first hand mill levels.

Cotton yarn spinners reported a tightening in combed sale yarns with carded yarns drawing most interest. Combed cottons appeared sold up for the balance of the year, Philadelphia spinners noted.

Raw wool prices did a sharp turnabout, rising sharply in line with higher Australian, South African and New Zealand markets. Australian reports said Russia bought around 4,000 bales in Perth through its satellite nations.

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Dismissals Cause Unrest In Hungary

Vienna, Nov. 28. Recent large-scale dismissals in Hungary have caused so much trouble and unrest in the country that the Communist Government is having considerable difficulty in restoring calm, according to reports reaching Vienna.

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